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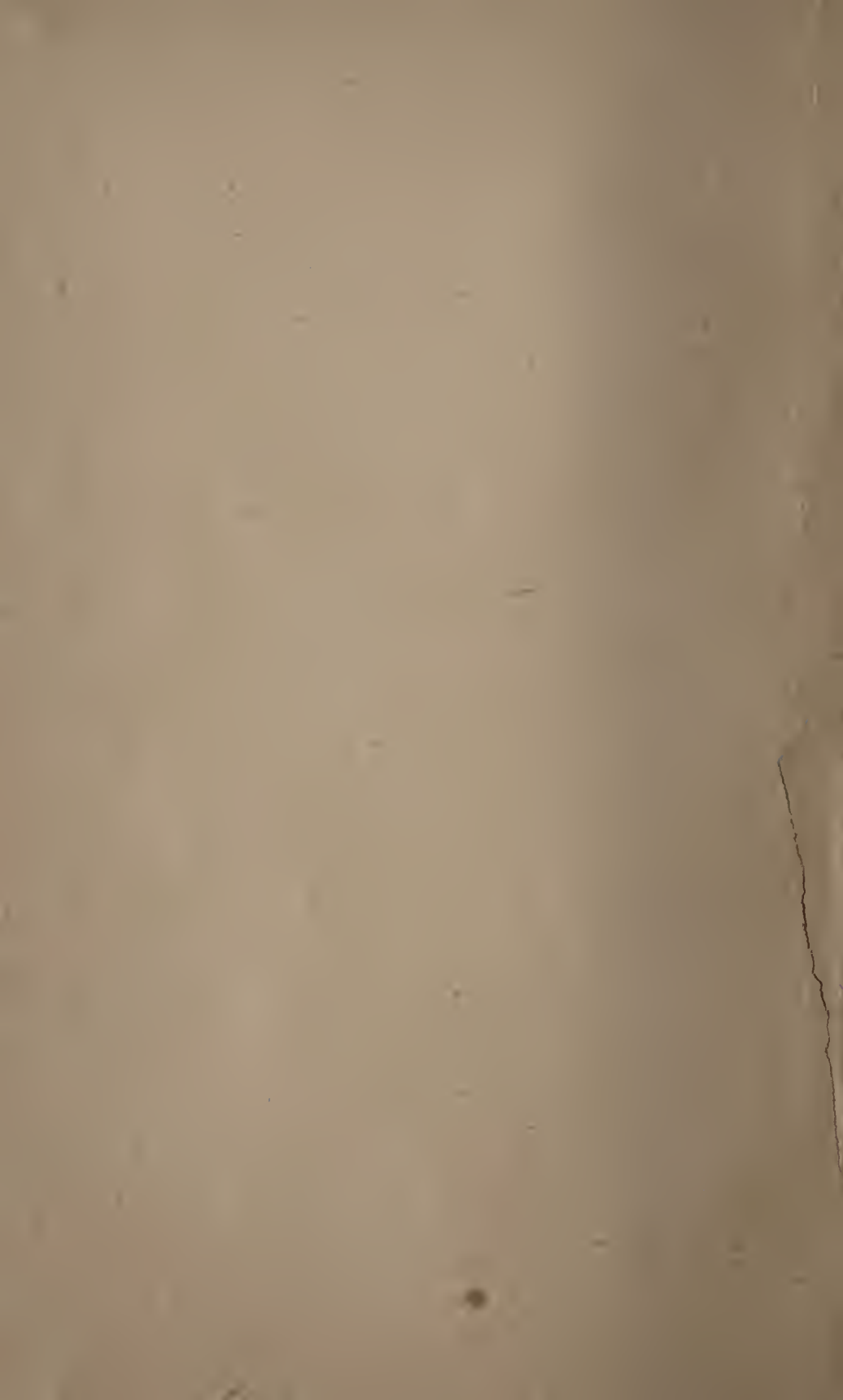
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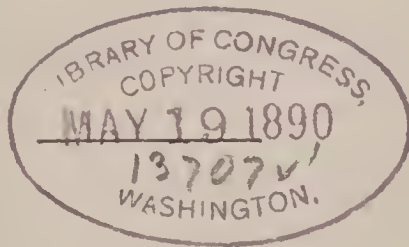




1000 ASSORTED FACTS
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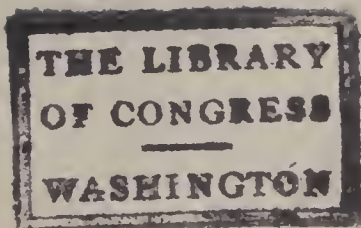
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BY
ARTHUR W. HAMILTON.



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CHOICE INFORMATION.

1

To Alvin Adams, of Boston, is given the credit of starting one of the oldest Express Companies in America. The trial trip between Boston and New York was made on the 4th of May, 1840.

2

The area of America is 15 million square miles.

3

The population of the U. S. of America in 1880 was 58,165,195.

4

Amerigo Vespucci, from whom America received its name, was born at Florence, Italy, March 9, 1451, and died at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512.

5

Father Adam died at the age of 930 years.

6

The first Arithmetic, using rules and figures similar

to those of the present day, appeared in A. D. 1000, and was the work of Avicenna.

7

Artillery began to be used in China in A. D. 969.

8

The first academy was founded by Ptolemy Soter, at Alexandria, Egypt.

9

Algebra is a very old science. The first work on the subject was written by Diophantus, a Greek writer, in the latter part of the 4th century.

10

Astronomy ranks second, according to the best authority, among the sciences. It originated with the Chaldeans, in the year B. C. 2250.

11

The Ark was 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high.

12

Alabama has an area of 51,540 square miles, and a population in 1880 of 1,262,505. The first settlements were made by the French in 1711, where the city of Mobile now stands. The chief productions of the state are cotton and corn. Alabama was made a state Dec. 14, 1819.

13

Benedict Arnold was born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 3, 1740.

14

The highest peak of the Alps is 15,786 feet height.

15

The air pump was invented by Otto Von Guericke, a German inventor, in A. D. 1654.

16

Arkansas has an area of 53,045 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 802,525. Its lands are well suited for the growth of almost any crops. One of the chief attractions that Arkansas affords to the traveller is its hot springs. They are in the Washita valley, 50 miles S. E. of Little Rock and they number 1000. Arkansas was first settled in 1685, and made a state June 15, 1836.

17

There are 35,000 men in the standing army.

18

Amherst College was founded in 1821.

19

Amherst Agricultural College was founded in 1866 ;

from the first it has been the largest and most prosperous institution of its kind in the U. S.

20

Arizona has an area of 112,920 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 40,440. Fruit and vegetables are its chief crops. The first settlement was made at San Diego in 1769.

21

St. Augustine was the first missionary that established Christianity in England.

22

Albion mountain, in Alabama, is 4,000 feet high.

23

Albany, the capital of N. Y., is a large and flourishing city; and has many fine public buildings, the finest of which is the capitol. There are five lines of railroad running through the city. It is here that the Erie canal ends, which adds not a little to the lively aspect of the place. In 1880 its population was 90,903.

24

The ambulance was first used in 594 B. C

25

The air gun was invented by Marin in 1595.

26

John Adams, the second president of the U. S., was

born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19 (O. S.), 1735, and died July 4, 1826.

27

Anastatic printing, by means of raised type, for the use of the blind, was invented by Baldermus in 1841.

28

Alaska has an area of 577,390 square miles. Potatoes and turnips are its chief crops. Alaska is often called the Land of Volcanoes, 61 having been found within its limits.

29

John Q. Adams, the sixth president of the U. S., was born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died at Washington, Feb. 23, 1848.

30

Asia is the largest of the important land divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere; and it is believed to be the section where the human race first began; and it has been proved beyond doubt that Asia was the birth-place of Christianity. The area of the country is 12,000,000 square miles, and in 1884, its population was 650,000,000, which is over one half that of the civilized world.

31

Chester A. Arthur, 22d president of the U. S., was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 5, 1830.

32

The climate of Austria is very mild and pleasant. Its lands, especially those along the coast, are very fertile. The chief crops are hemp, flax and hops. Gold, silver, copper, lead and tin are mined to a considerable extent. The area of the country is 230,000 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 40,000,000.

33

The highest peak of the Alleghenies is Mt. Marcy, which rises to the height of 5337 feet.

34

Queen Anne had 17 children, of whom, only one survived infancy, dying at the age of 11 years.

35

Africa has a population of 100,000,000, and has an area of 12,000,000 square miles. The extent of the Great Desert is 1000 square miles. The chief exports of Africa are wool, olive oil, coral and sponges. The country is partly under the French government.

36

The anemometer, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind, was invented by Wolfius in 1709.

37

Australia is a large division of the Eastern Hemi-

sphere lying south-east of Asia. It is surrounded by the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It has an area of 2,470,000 square miles, and its population in 1884 was 2,336,223. The soil is well adapted for all crops growing in the southern climate.

38

Arlington Heights, the early home of Martha Washington, is now used for the national cemetery. Here, beneath the shade of sturdy oaks which have withstood the tempest and tumult of a century or more, lie 16,264 heroes of the Rebellion, awaiting the call of their Great Commander.

39

The venerable Bede, in the Monastery of St. Peter at Wearmouth, was the first to translate any part of the Bible into the English language. He patiently pursued his work, until he had produced a perfect copy of the Gospel of St John; which noble work he completed upon the day of his death.

40

Bellows were invented by Anacharsis, in 593 B. C.

41

The most wonderful thing about Belgium is its silver mines. Over 2,000,000,000 dollars worth of

the precious metal has already been mined, and the supply is believed to be inexhaustible.

42

The honor of making the first balloon belongs to J. Montgolfier. It was made of linen cloth lined with paper, under which a fire was built and fed with chopped straw, the smoke from which filled the bag, and caused it to rise. The date of this grand event was June 5, 1783. The balloon rose to the height of 2,224 feet.

43

Belgium is situated upon the western side of Europe, and is separated from England by the German ocean. Its area is 113,665 square miles. The mineral products are richer and more varied than in almost any other part of Europe; they are chiefly gold, silver, iron, lead and zinc. The chief crops are rice, oats, wheat and barley. In 1883, the population of Belgium was 5,655,197.

44

The ancient city of Babylon was situated upon both sides of the Euphrates. It stood upon a broad plain, and was surrounded by a wall 50 feet wide and 200 feet high, and upon the upper edge of this wall were small buildings, facing one another with room between them for the passage of a four-horse team. The city

was entered by 100 gates, all of brass. The area of Babylon is 196 square miles.

45

Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence river, at Montreal, is the longest bridge in Canada. Its length being 10,560 feet.

46

The New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge is 3,775 feet long, and is 135 feet from the water.

47

The first Bible was printed in Hebrew and appeared in 1488.

48

Brazil has an area of 3,200,000 square miles. It is the largest state in So. America. It has a standing army of 13,500 men, and a navy of 4000, and 21 iron clads. The mineral productions of Brazil are very great. They are perhaps more varied than in any other part of the world. The chief crops are cotton, sugar and coffee. Among the chief products are India rubber and wood. The population of Brazil in 1880 was 10,200,000.

49

The barometer was invented by Evangelista Torricelli in 1643.

50

P. T. Barnum, the king of showmen, was born at Bethel, Ct., July 5, 1810.

51

Boston was settled in the year 1630; for the first 150 years of its existence, its growth was very slow; but since that date, it has been very steady and rapid, until to-day, it stands seventh in the U. S. in point of population, which in 1880, was 362,839. There are in the city to-day, over 17,487 children, unable to read and write, although they have reached the age of ten years. Boston has been one of the largest shoe and leather markets in the world, and the leading one of the country for American dry goods. It has the finest public buildings of any city of its size in the U. S. Its wharves have the finest facilities for loading and unloading ships of any city in America.

52

Brass is made by mixing copper and zinc. It was largely used before the discovery of iron.

53

There are 255,651 blind people in the Old World.

54

The first book appeared 667 B. C., and was written on stone tablets.

55

John Brown was born at Torrington, Ct., May 9, 1800, and was hanged at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

56

The first bank ever established was the Bank of Venice in the year 1171.

57

The bagpipe is one of the most ancient of musical instruments. It was formerly looked upon with great favor; but is little used at the present date, except by the Scotch Highlanders.

58

As the traveler enters Baltimore, he is particularly struck with its fine appearance. Its chief places of interest are Patterson Park and Federal Hill. The park is well laid out, and forms an elegant 12-mile drive. The public buildings are large and well built. Nearly every branch of business is carried on in the place. The city is entered by five lines of railroad, and a large number of steamboat lines. The population of the place in 1880 was 332,290.

59

The custom of placing bells in churches originated in Greece, in A. D. 400.

60

The most ancient bottles were made of the skins

of animals. The first mention of them in the Bible is in the book of Joshua.

61

Book-keeping is a very old study. The first known work upon the subject was by Lucas de Borgo, published in 1495.

62

There are about 168,000 bankers in the U. S.

63

Buffaloes were once found in great numbers even on the Atlantic coast, but they are now rapidly becoming extinct, and their skins are fast increasing in value.

64

Buffalo, N. Y., is 265 miles west of Albany, at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie. It ranks 10th among the cities of America in point of population, which in 1880 was 155,137. The city has its full share of fine buildings, among which are the Custom House and Post Office. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in the place. It is also one of the greatest railroad centres of the West. The city was founded in 1801.

65

Mt. Brown in B. A. is 15,900 feet high.

66

Buttons were first made in Vienna in 1584.

67

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought June 17, 1775. 'It is not generally known there were 145 killed.

68

Brown's University of Providence, R. I., was originally known as R. I. College. Its name was changed in honor of Nichols Brown, who was for 24 years its seeretary. After accepting the office, he presented the college with \$5,000. In 1824 he erected a new college building at his own expense. His gifts to the college in all amounted to not less than \$100,000.

69

Beets grow wild in Egypt.

70

The first bank bill was issued in 1695.

71

Brooklŷn stands third in point of population, among the cities of the U. S. In 1880 it was 566,689. Its greatest length is seven and one half miles, and its greatest width is five miles. The city offers many attractions to visitors. Its public buildings are world-

renowned for their size and beauty. The chief business of the place is the foundries. The city is entered by 24 lines of horse railroad. The first settlement in Brooklyn was made in 1636.

72

Bunker Hill monument is built of Quincy granite. Its height is 221 feet. It is 31 feet square at the base, and 15 at the top. The inside is a hollow cone encircled by a winding staircase, composed of 294 steps, which leads to a chamber at the top, 11 feet square. This chamber has four windows, from which the view of the surrounding country is very fine. The cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument was laid by Lafayette June 17, 1825.

73

The Bank of England was established in 1694, with a capital stock of £200,000.

74

Mt. Blanc is 15,786 feet high.

75

There are 60 people born into the world every minute.

76

The first bank in the U. S. was established in 1790

77

The clock was invented in the year 1100.

78

There are about 4000 camels used in the transportation of articles across the Great Desert.

79

The camel machine was invented by Marcus Miller, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1688.

80

The cannon was invented by John Owen in 618 B. C.

81

The annual use of coffee is about 8,000,000,000 lbs.

82

Connecticut was first settled at Windsor in 1788. The state has an area of 4845 square miles. The soil is adapted to the growth of all the cereal grains. The state is largely engaged in manufactures. The principal are clocks, watches and India rubber goods. A little copper, lead and silver are also mined in different parts of this state.

83

The compass was invented by Chinese 1115 B. C.

84

Mt. Charlotte in So. America is 21,000 feet high.

85

The principal chalk cliffs are along the shores of the English Channel.

86

John Cabot, during his voyage in 1497, made the first attempt to discover the Northern passage.

87

Canada once was a much larger tract than at present. It extended beyond the boundary lakes, and was under the French government. It is now chiefly made up of the region lying in the St. Lawrence basin, including both the gulf and river. Canada is the most valuable province of the United Kingdom. It has 9,066 miles of railroad. Iron, copper, lead and zinc are extensively mined, also gold and silver to a limited extent. The chief agricultural product of Canada is wheat. The area of the province is 3,204,381 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 1,352,080.

88

The first calico that appeared in market was adorned with the figure of a parsley leaf.

89

The camera obseura was invented by Roger Bacon in 1297.

90

The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney of Northborough, Mass., in 1794.

91

North Carolina has an area of 48,580 square miles. The first settlement in the state was made at Smithville in 1650. The state is noted for its abundance of water power, of which it has a greater supply than any other state in the U. S. The first gold mines in America were found here in 1820. They have yielded many millions of dollars, and will yield many more; some nuggets have been taken from these mines that weighed 28 lbs. It is estimated, by the best of judges, that there is gold enough in N. C. to cancel the national debt. Four fifths of the surface of the state is yet covered with valuable timber. The chief crops are wheat and sweet potatoes. The population of the state in 1880 was 1,399,750.

92

The first Congress sat on the 4th of March, 1789.

93

Callas grow in great abundance along the Cape of Good Hope.

94

The Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome is the largest and finest upon the globe.

95

Cleveland, Ohio, is the second city in size and importance in the state of Ohio. It lies on the south shore of Lake Erie. The growth of the city has been rapid from the first. Its population in 1880 was 160,142. The place is very tastefully laid out; it is often called the forest city, on account of its abundance of trees. Its public buildings are of the finest and most substantial build. The nicest residences are on Euclid avenue, which is one of the best streets on the continent. Five lines of railroad enter the city. It also has a large lake traffic.

96

The camera lucida was invented by Dr. Hooke in 1635.

97

The chronoscope was invented by Wheatstone in 1840.

98

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837.

99

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100

There are 12 metal counties in the U. S.

101

Cuba has an area of about 40,000 square miles. It has an almost perpetual summer climate, having no dry seasons. Nearly all tropical fruits are grown in great abundance. Sugar and tobacco constitute its chief crops; these also form its leading commerce. Cuba was discovered in 1492, but was not permanently settled until 1511.

102

James Hargreaves built the first cotton mill ever erected, which he located at Nottingham, England.

103

The best cranberries on earth are raised on Cape Cod.

104

Chicago is the largest city in Illinois. Its population in 1880 was 503,304. Chicago is noted for its rapid growth even from its first settlement. It has been very steadily increasing, until to-day it stands fourth in size among the cities of the U. S. Its streets and

public buildings are very attractive. It is brimful of enterprise; nearly every branch of trade is carried on. Chicago is the leading R. R. centre in the West; its lake traffic is also immense.

105

There is an average value of \$333,191,700 worth of codfish sold yearly.

106

There are 50,512,000 tons of coal mined in the U. S. annually.

107

South Carolina has an area of 30,170 square miles; its greatest length is 275 miles; its greatest width is 210 miles. A little more than one third of the state is under cultivation; the balance is forest, swamp, and marsh. The northwest part of the state is rich in minerals, chief among which are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and coal. Marble and slate quarries are also abundant. Fine sand, for making glass, is found in great quantities. Rice and cotton are the staple crops. In 1880 the population of the state was 995,577. The state was first settled in 1670.

108

Cabbages grow wild in Alaska.

109

The first message that ever passed over the Atlantic

cable was sent by its originator, Cyrus W. Field, and was as follows :

“HEARTS CONTENT, *July 27, 1866.*

“We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well. Thank God that the cable is laid and in perfect working order.”

110

China has an area of 3,741,878 square miles. The scenery is very fine, and the soil rich and fertile. No country upon the globe can show a greater variety of vegetation than China; but the chief crops are rice, fruits and spices; drugs are also largely cultivated. The chief industry of China is the keeping of silk worms. The chief minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper and coal. The population of the empire in 1885 was 374,626,000.

111

It is estimated that 75,000 people die with cancers yearly.

112

Cincinnati is the largest city in Ohio. It is on the right bank of the Ohio river, in the southwest part of the state. Both the public buildings and residences of the city are world renowned. They are surrounded by lovely grounds, which are laid out in a most beautiful manner. There are no less than 150 churches in the city. Fourteen lines of railroad pass through the city. The manufactures are very large and varied. The population of Cincinnati was 255,708 in 1880.

113

China sent a large stone to be used in the construction of the Washington monument.

114

There are about 6,590,000 bushels of corn raised in the U. S. annually.

115

John Cabot discovered North America.

116

Travelers cannot help being pleased with the climate and scenery of Colorado. The mineral wealth of the state is very great; consisting of gold, silver, iron and copper, embracing an area of fifty miles in width, running the entire length of the state north and south; the annual production of minerals amounts to \$100,000,000. The chief crops are wheat, rye, oats and barley. The state has an area of 105,645 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 194,225. The first settlement in the state was made in Denver in 1858.

117

California is the second state in the Union in point of area, which is 155,980 square miles. The surface of the state is broken by high mountains, which are covered with perpetual snow. The mineral wealth of California is equal to any section upon the globe;

gold, silver, copper and lead are mined in considerable quantities. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley and fruit. Two crops of the latter are often raised. The population of the state in 1880 was 864,694.

118

Horace Kibbe and Co., the world renowned confectioners of Springfield, Mass., have for years carried on the largest business in their line in the U. S.

119

The Dead Sea is 66 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its waters are so brackish that no fish can live in it.

120

Dancing was first taught about 1500 B. C.

121

Virginia Dale, born August 18, 1587, was the first white child born of English parents on American soil.

122

The only dark day, of which there is any historical record, is that of Friday, May 19, 1790. The darkness began to come on between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and increased so rapidly that before 11, ordinary work had to be given up. The people were greatly panic stricken, supposing that the Day of Judgment had arrived.

123

Dartmouth College was opened in 1770.

124

Our best dates come from the East Indies.

125

Professor Charles B. Drawh of Edinburgh, Scotland, was a true and noble friend to his countrymen, whom he served faithfully until his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1809.

126

Davenport, the capital of Scott county, Iowa, is upon the right bank of the Mississippi river, 160 miles west of Chicago. The city is built upon a bluff three and one half miles long and enclosed on the land side by high hills. In 1880 the place contained 23,830 inhabitants. There is a large amount of business carried on, which, however, is mainly manufacturing of agricultural tools, carriages, sash and blinds. Davenport is the largest grain depot on the Mississippi. It has a large river traffic. The C. R. I. & P. Railroad passes through the place.

127

King David was born at Bethlehem in 1085 B. C.

128

Jeff. Davis was born in Christian Co., Kentucky, June 3, 1808.

129

Damascus lies 147 miles east of Lebanon and 86 miles southwest of Jerusalem. It is completely hemmed in by olive trees. It looks so beautiful from afar that it is very rightfully called the Gem of the East. In 1880 Damascus had an inhabitation of 120,000. Like the other cities of the Holy Land, it is walled.

130

The first deacons were chosen at Jerusalem by special wish of the apostles.

131

Deal is one of the principal market towns of Kent, England, and is of considerable historical renown, from the fact that Caesar began his invasion there in 54 B. C.

132

There are 18,205 deaf mutes in the U. S.

133

Delaware is the smallest state in the Union except R. I. Its area is 2,224 square miles. The first settlement in the state was made in 1638. The most of the state is low and level. Considerable iron and copper are found in different parts of the state. It is also rich in porcelain clay. Fruit and vegetables are the chief crops. Nearly every kind of manufacturing

is carried on. In 1880 the population of the state was 146,654.

134

The only deaf mutes' college in the world was founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864. Students from all parts of the universe are admitted.

135

An average of 1500 letters are received daily at the Dead Letter Office in Washington, D. C.

136

Demavend Mt. is 13,000 feet high.

137

Holland has the greatest number of dykes of any country in the world.

138

The area of Dakota is 150,932 square miles. The first settlement was made in 1859. Except throughout the Black Hill region in the western part, the country is yet thinly settled. Gold, silver, iron, salt, nickel, lead and tin are largely mined. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and corn are the chief crops. The population of Dakota in 1880 was 135,177.

139

Very choice diamonds are found in Belfast, Ireland.

140

The dime was first coined in 1796.

141

Anaximander invented the dial in 550 B. C.

142

The Devil's Lake, in northern Dakota, is a lovely sheet of water, 40 miles long, and from 6 to 15 miles wide.

143

The diving bell was first invented in 1509.

144

Dublin is pleasantly located on Dublin bay, and is a city of which every Irishman may well be proud. It is particularly noted for its educational institutions. The public buildings are substantially built, but do not show much architectural taste. Stockings are the principal articles manufactured. The population of Dublin in 1886 was 249,486.

145

The art of dyeing wool is one of the oldest on record.

146

Doe skin was in common use as early as 1000 B. C.

147

The first known dictionary was found in the ruins of Nineveh.

148

Detroit is the Queen City of Michigan. In 1880 it had 133,269 inhabitants. It is located as well, if not better, for general business than any city in the state. It lies upon Detroit river, seven miles from Lake St. Clair, and 10 miles from Lake Erie. Eight important lines of railroad enter the city, so that either by river, lake or railroad the products of the city can be easily shipped to any part of the country. Almost every conceivable thing is made in the place. Detroit is finely laid out and the people are justly proud of its public buildings, the finest of which are the city hall and public library; the former was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$60,000. It has also one of the finest opera houses in the country.

149

Fred Douglass, the most noted colored man in America, was born in 1817.

150

One of the finest doors in the U. S. is the Rogers' bronze door that hangs at the main entrance of the U. S. Capitol, the cost of which was \$30,000.

151

The most memorable duel ever fought in America is that which took place upon the morning of July 11, 1804, between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, in which the latter was killed.

152

The area of Denmark is 14,553 square miles. The soil along the coast is well adapted to agriculture, while that of the exterior is so dry as to be almost a desert. Turf is the principal fuel; linen and woolen goods, boots and shoes, and agricultural tools are the leading manufactures.

153

Druids were first known in history about a century before Christ. The people stood in great fear of them. They lived in rude huts in the deep forest and seemed to find their greatest pleasure in torturing those who did not readily obey them.

154

Dentistry is of European origin, having been practiced there from the earliest time.

155

Dan, once a city in northern Palestine, lies 25 miles north of Galilee, at the foot of Mt. Hermit. There are some old ruins to be found there which are

well worth a careful examination. It was here that the golden calf was set up for worship by Jeroboam.

156

The dam at Holyoke, Mass., is the longest in the U. S., its length being 1017 feet.

157

The town of Dedham, Mass., has one of the oldest houses in the U. S. It was built by John Fairbanks, in 1640, and is still in a good state of preservation. It is now occupied by the 8th generation of the Fairbanks family.

158

The safety lamp for the use of miners was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1813.

159

Mt. St. Elias in B. A. is 17,900 feet high.

160

The gold eagle was first coined in 1795.

161

“Earl” is one of the most honorary titles among the noblemen of England. They are intrusted with the government of the different shires or counties. Of course, more or less oversight is kept upon them by the occupant of the throne.

162

The crust of the earth is about 50 miles in thickness.

163

Easter Island, in the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean, is 2300 miles from S. A. It was discovered by Roggeween, a Dutch navigator, in 1722. Its length is only 11 miles and its breadth 6 miles. Three very large extinct volcanoes, which rise to the height of 1200 feet above the sea, are to be seen on its eastern shore. The soil of this island is very fertile and yields large crops, especially of grain. The people belong to the Patagonian race.

164

Engravings were first made by the Chinese in 1000 B. C.

165

The best black ebony grows in Ceylon and Madagascar.

166

There are 50 kinds of eels. Their length is from two to eight feet. They live upon small fish, and are found plenty in shallow water.

167

When earthen ware was first used is unknown, but it was in common use in Egypt some 2000 years B. C.

168

The exact location of the Garden of Eden is not known, but it is thought to have been at Nineveh.

169

The average eagle weighs 12 pounds. Its length is 3 feet, 2 inches, and spread of wings 7 feet.

170

The electric clock was invented by Wheatstone in 1840.

171

Egypt occupies the valley of the Nile. Little rain falls there excepting in summer, when the rains are very heavy, often overflowing the streams and doing great damage. The area of Egypt is 1,406,250 square miles; the population in 1888, 16,952,000.

172

The egg plant is a native of N. A. Its height is about two feet. It has a long prickly leaf. The flower is violet color. The fruit, which is about the size and shape of a crow's egg, is much used for food.

173

The electoral vote of 1884 was 401.

174

Edinburgh occupies a splendid situation and is

beautifully laid out with parks and public gardens. The best edifices in Scotland are here. The principal businesses of the place comprise printing and book binding, foundries and smelting works. The population of Edinburgh is about 230,000.

175

Electrotyping was first invented by Spencer in 1837.

176

The first specimens of emerald came from near Cork, Ireland.

177

Some of the best emery in the world is to be found in Chester, Mass.

178

The area of Lake Erie is 9600 square miles.

179

There are five Essex counties in the U. S.

180

Ritner estimates the area of Europe to be 3,800,000 square miles, and its population was 309,778,300 in 1885.

181

Nothing is known about Eve after the birth of Seth.

182

Mt. Evans Peak in Colorado is 21,330 feet high

183

Ether was first used in 1846.

184

England is the most important part of the United Kingdom, having an area of 50,922 square miles. The mineral wealth is great; coal, copper, lead, iron, zinc and tin are all largely mined. There is a greater variety of soil in England than in any other part of the world. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp and flax. The manufactures are numerous and varied; it is said that there are no better goods on the globe than those offered in English markets. The educational advantages offered by England are second to none.

185

Egbert was the first monarch that reigned over all Britain. His reign was from A. D. 827 to 836.

186

The severest earthquake on record in the eastern states occurred Nov. 18, 1755. It began in Massachusetts with a noise like that of thunder, followed by so violent a rocking of the earth that people out of doors were obliged to grasp a firm hold on trees and other

immovable objects to prevent being thrown upon the ground. The damage to Boston alone was no less than \$300,000.

187

Little was known of electricity until near the close of the 16th century. One Dr. Elliot of Madrid made so extensive a study of the science that by many he has been called its founder.

188

The full-grown elephant is 12 feet in height and weighs about 5 tons. The elephant lives to the age of from 200 to 210 years.

189

The annual emigration to the U. S. is 400,000.

190

Emigration did not begin to any great extent until about 1498.

191

An elephant will drink if dry from 60 to 80 gallons of water.

192

Mt. Etna in Sicily is 10,835 feet high.

193

The first work on electrical science appeared in 1550.

194

The present system of exchange began in 1600.

195

The fire engine was invented by Hantsch in 1657.

196

Mt. Freemont Peak in Wyoming is 13,570 feet high.

197

By far the most severe famine on record occurred in Ireland in 1847.

198

There are 39 national flags.

199

The custom of holding county fairs originated in Greece 50 years B. C.

200

There were 890 Union men killed in the battle of Fair Oaks.

201

Fall River, Mass., lies on Mt. Hope bay, which is an arm of Narragansett bay. It is one of the liveliest cities in the state, and is largely engaged in manufacturing, principally cotton and woolen. In 1880 there were more spindles flying at Fall River than at

any place in the state. Almost everything under heaven is made in the place. The streets and public buildings compare well with any city of its size in the world. The Old Colony and B. & P. Lines pass through the place. Lines of steamers run daily to New York and Boston. The population in 1885 was 56,870.

202

The manufacture of fans was begun in Florence, 700 A. D. There are about 7,000,000 fans made there annually.

203

Fast Day has been observed in New England since 1629.

204

Our Friday is the Turkish Sunday.

205

It takes five and one half bushels of good wheat to make a barrel of flour.

206

Florida was settled in 1565. Its area is 59,468 square miles. In 1880 the population of this state was 269,493. The climate is finer than that of any state in the Union. In the southern part there is but very little change of climate. The thermometer ranges at about 75 degrees above zero during winter. There is a difference of about 25 degrees between the coldest

day of winter and the warmest day of summer. The agricultural crops are those common to the tropics; tropical fruits thrive there as in no other state. Sugar and molasses are the principal articles of manufacture. Ferns vary from 2 inches to 50 feet in height. They reach the greater height only in tropical climates.

207

A ferry cannot be started in England without a special grant from the occupant of the throne.

208

The Feudal System was brought from Normandy to England by William the Conqueror.

209

Millard Fillmore was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800.

210

Dr. Ridge's celebrated food is manufactured at Palmer, Mass.

211

John Jacob Astor was for many years the largest fur trader in the world.

212

On the first day of January, 1880, there were 25,000 glass furnaces in the United States.

213

The world renowned philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, was born at Boston, Jan. 17, 1706, and died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.

214

There are 24 Franklin counties in the United States.

215

The fibres of the flax plant have been used from the earliest time in the manufacture of linen.

216

The flute is more used in England than in any other part of the world.

217

There are several floating islands near Florence, Italy.

218

The area of France is 204,355 square miles, and it has a sea coast of 1551 miles. The surface of the country is naturally high and the soil sandy, but fertile and productive. About one sixth of the surface of France is covered with wood and timber, and the agricultural products are very large and varied. The country is particularly rich in minerals; coal and iron are the principal ones; marble and slate quarries are abundant. The leading manufactures of the country are silk and linen; about \$200,000,000 worth

of the former are exported yearly. In 1880 the population of France was 37,000,000.

219

The flint has been used for 4000 years.

220

The fogs are nowhere so dense as about London.

221

In old times there was a religious feast called the Feast of Fools.

222

Table forks began to be used as an experiment toward the latter part of the 12th century.

223

In England, until quite recently, one convicted of forgery has been immediately hanged.

224

The first gold francs were coined in 1360, and the first silver ones were coined in 1575.

225

Frankfort, Germany, is a city of which every German may well feel proud. Its streets and public buildings are a treat to behold.

226

Some seven eighths of the figs used in the United States and Great Britain are raised in Turkey.

227

That the casting of metals is one of the most ancient industries is proved by the fact that the first furnace, of which there is any record, was started at Jerusalem 2000 years B. C.

228

Faneuil Hall was built and given to Boston by Peter Faneuil in 1742.

229

One of the worst fires on record occurred in London on Sept. 2, 1666; over 13,000 buildings were destroyed.

230

In ancient times gloves were given to bind bargains.

231

Mt. Mansfield has the honor of being the highest peak of the Green Mountains; its height is 4299 feet.

232

Greenwood cemetery contains 413 acres of land which cost the city of Brooklyn \$227,000. Nearly

one fourth of its area is covered with a heavy growth of handsome maples. It is one of the most finely laid out burial grounds in the world. It was opened in 1842.

233

The king of warriors and statesmen, U. S. Grant, was born at Pleasant Pt., Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1822.

234

The geographical globe appeared about the year 575 B. C.

235

The first gas ever used for lighting was made by Wm. Murdoch of Redruth, England, in 1792.

236

The gas meter was invented by Clegg, in 1815.

237

Geographical maps were first made by Anaximander in 550 B. C.

238

The area of Greece is 18,500 square miles. Nearly the entire surface of the country is mountainous, and the scenery is extremely fine. The climate is mild and pleasant, and the soil is fertile enough to feed twice its population, which in 1884 was 1,447,894.

But little attention is paid to agriculture. A few cotton, woolen and silk goods are manufactured.

239

James A. Garfield was born at Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831; he was shot July 2, 1881, and died Sept. 19th of the same year.

240

About 8000 feet of gas can be made from a ton of good coal.

241

The galvanic battery was invented by Volta in 1702.

242

The guillotine was first used in France, April 25, 1792, Dr. Guillotin, from whom it takes its name, having proposed its adoption by the National Assembly.

243

Germany is made up of 26 separate states, having an area of 211,495 square miles. The surface of the country is considerably diversified; the northern part is a wide plain extending to the coast, while the remainder of the country is broken ever and anon by hills and mountains. Germany has quite an amount of picturesque scenery. The land is fertile and well adapted to agriculture. The chief crops are tobacco,

turnips and flax. The manufactures of Germany embrace almost everything to be thought of. Its population in 1884 was 45,234,061.

244

Wild goats are plenty along the mountains of Asia Minor and Persia.

245

The Ganges river is 1570 miles long.

246

Gardner, Mass., is one of the largest chair manufacturing towns in the world.

247

The house in which the first wedding that ever took place in the state of Connecticut was celebrated is still standing at Guilford. The guests were served to pork and beans.

248

In 1870 Clarence King discovered an actual glacier upon the north side of Mt. Shasta in Northern California.

249

Georgia was the last of the original 13 states to be settled. The first settlement was made at Savannah in 1733. The true area of the state is 58,000 square miles. It is divided into three divisions, known as

upper, lower, and middle Georgia, all of which differ in climate, soil and productions. There are but few states more productive than Georgia, in a mineral way. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, and asbestos are largely mined. Granite, marble and other valuable stones are extensively quarried. The agricultural crops of Georgia are chiefly rice, tobacco, cotton, corn, and wheat. It is yearly becoming more and more largely engaged in manufacturing, and bids fair, ere long, to produce more cotton goods for Northern markets than any other Southern state. In 1880 the population of Georgia was 1,542,180.

250

Thus far there have been four Georges upon the throne of England.

251

The first exploring expedition in search of geographical knowledge was made by Necho about the year 600. B. C.

252

Ginger is grown mostly in Northern Africa and Southern Asia.

253

German silver is made of six parts of copper, two of zinc and two of nickel.

254

Germany has 304 rivers.

255

Lake George in northern N. Y. is a splendid sheet of water 36 miles long and from three fourths to four miles wide.

256

Gloves were worn as early as the time of Cyrus the Great, about 560 B. C.

257

Gold was first discovered on Mt. Kennelworth.

258

There is no better granite on earth than that quarried at Fitzwilliams, N. H.

259

A giraffe when fully grown is 17 feet high.

260

The first gold discovered in California was found at Sutters Mills on the morning of Feb. 2, 1848. Mr. John A. Mitchell was the actual discoverer.

261

The average height of a gorilla is 5 ft. 8 in.

262

The best glue is made from the parings of ox hides,

hoofs, horns, etc., which yield from 45 to 50 per cent of pure glue.

263

Gold-fish were first brought from China.

264

One of the worst gales that ever blew in America was that of Sept. 23, 1815.

265

Greek fire was used in war until 1350.

266

The last Queen's Arm guns were made in 1817.

267

There are nine kinds of glow-worms.

268

The chief crop of Judea is pepper.

269

The Hudson river is counted as pretty a stream of water as there is upon the globe.

270

Hampton Institute for educating the colored youth

was founded by the American Miss. Society in Hampton, Va., in the year 1870.

271

Hanover, N. H., is noted, among other things, for being the birth place of Laura Bridgman.

272

Ham was the youngest son of Noah.

273

Ex-president Hayes was born in Ohio, 1817.

274

The hydraulic press was invented by Joseph Bramah in 1796.

275

The week before Easter is called Holy Week in honor of Christ's death.

276

Hartford, Conn., is beautifully situated on the Connecticut river, 100 miles from New York and 95 miles from Boston. The city comprises 10 square miles. It is regularly laid out, most of the streets run to the river, and as a general thing they run east and west. West Main street is the principal thoroughfare. Four important lines of railroad enter the city. The public

buildings of the place are well and substantially built. Its population in 1880 was 42,553.

277

The first hatters began business in Newburgh in 1360.

278

Wm. Henry Harrison was born in Charles City county, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, and died in Washington, D. C., April 4. 1841, just one month from the time of taking his seat in the presidential chair.

279

Harvard College was opened in 1638. It received its name in honor of Rev. John Harvard, who gave one half of his estate, probably something over £700, and his library towards its foundation.

280

Hay fever was unknown until 1819.

281

The human heart is five inches long by nine and three fourths wide, and weighs about ten ounces.

282

The late Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, who accompanied Dr. Kane on the expedition in 1853 by which the open

polar sea was discovered, was born in Chester Co., Pa., March 5, 1832.

283

When and by whom the harp was first made is not known; but that it is of very ancient origin is proved by the fact that it was played by the Chaldeans 2500 years B. C.

284

One of the oldest harpsichords on record is the one given to Miss Nellie Custis by her stepfather, George Washington, for which he paid \$1,000.

285

Hard-tack crackers were first made in 1850.

286

Harper's Ferry, Va., has been twice taken by opposing forces. First by John Brown in 1859, and again by the Union army in 1861.

287

Havana, Cuba, takes a high rank among the commercial seaports of the world.

288

The area of Hayti is about 28,030 square miles including the islands of Tortuga, Gonaïve, etc. It is the most beautiful of the West India islands

Among its chief exports are coffee, cotton, and cocoa.

289

Hebrew history goes back to 2000 B. C.

290

The hemp plant is a native of India. It has been cultivated from the earliest time.

291

King Herod was born at Ascalon in 72 B. C. and died in 4 A. D.

292

Halifax, N. S., is a large and very pretty city. It is an important port of entry. There are but few better harbors on earth. The people are chiefly engaged in fishing, but manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent; indeed the corporations are so numerous that they embrace almost everything that both British and Yankee ingenuity can devise. The public buildings of the city are very fine. Halifax is noted, the world over, for its benevolent institutions.

293

Henry the VIII. of England had six wives.

294

The town of Hit, Turkey, impresses the visitor quite

unfavorably. The streets are narrow and dirty; the only things worthy of note in Hit are a graceful minaret and several old tombs. The inhabitants build boats, prepare wool, burn lime, manufacture salt, and export bitumen and naphtha from pits which have been very productive from early ages.

295

Homœopathic system of medicine was first conceived by Samuel Hahnemann in 1790, but was little practiced until 1810.

296

The area of Holland is 12,597 square miles, and in 1883 the population was 4,225,065. The country is low and flat. The traveler is impressed with the neat and home-like appearance of Holland. The climate is colder than that of some countries in the same latitude. The royal family and a majority of the inhabitants are of the Reformed church, which is under Presbyterian government. The remainder are Roman Catholics, Jews, Lutherans, etc.

297

Cape Hatteras is noted for having the severest storms of any part of the globe, and is perhaps the most dangerous projection on the coast of America.

298

A vast amount of hops are raised in the middle states.

299

It has been proved that if a horse has a cold, there is nothing better to break it up than horse-chestnuts.

300

Cape Horn was first doubled by Selhouten in 1616.

301

Horse-radish is a native of Southern Europe.

302

The first known hospital was founded at Cesarea in the latter part of the fourth century.

303

The area of Hungary proper, after the division of 1849, is estimated to be about 87,045 square miles. The country is noted for its fertile soil. Wheat, corn, hemp, and flax are the chief crops; nearly all the entire country is adapted to the growth of fruit. The mineral wealth of Hungary is very great. Gold, iron and copper are the principal, but nearly every known kind is found in the country. The leading manufactures are linen, woolen, leather, and paper.

304

The Hydraulic ram was invented by Montgolfier in 1797.

305

The Hudson river is over 300 miles long.

306

The first handcuffs were used in Jerusalem 1500 B. C.

307

The worship of idols was introduced by a band of Pagans into this country in the year 1500, but after a little they were driven back to the land from which they came.

308

The first Fire Insurance Company was started in London in 1588.

309

There are 261,000 Indians on the continent.

310

Iceland is the most northerly island in the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is nearly 40,000 square miles. The most wonderful thing about Iceland is, that there are hot springs in which one can boil an egg hard in three minutes, and within ten rods of the same there are perpetual snow banks.

311

The old name for Spain was Hispania.

312

The largest iceberg on the globe can be seen at upper Navyac, a little north of Cape Diseonsolate in latitude 71.

313

The first pair of india rubber shoes ever seen in this country were brought here from South America in 1820.

314

Idaho is by no means a small territory. Its area is 86,300 square miles. But little of its surface is cultivated, it being for the most part one vast pasture, over which large numbers of cattle roam. But little attention has been paid to agriculture or manufacturing. Idaho is quite rich in minerals, of which gold and silver are the leading ones.

315

The ice plant is a native of the Canary Islands, where it was once largely cultivated for the sake of its alkali, which was used for making glass.

316

One of the most bloody Indian massaeres on record is that which occurred at Jamestown, Va. on March 22, 1622. Three hundred and fifty of the settlers were put to death without mercy.

317

The first school for idiots was started by Vincent Deport about 675.

318

The total area of all the islands upon the globe is 2,000,000 square miles.

319

The business of manufacturing ice is growing so rapidly in the southern states that it bids fair ere long to stop the shipment of lake ice.

320

Ireland has an area of 32,531 square miles. A great portion of the country is bog land. Coal is the most plenty of any mineral, but it is of a very poor quality. Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes are the chief crops. The pastures are well stocked with cattle, sheep and swine. The leading manufacture is linen. The population of Ireland in 1881 was 5,174,836.

321

There are 59 Indian agents in the United States.

322

The oldest ink on record was made of two parts of lamp-black and one of glue.

323

Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, is a large and beautiful city. The streets are laid out in a fine manner and exhibit not a little taste and skill. The best public building is the capitol built in 1847. Nearly every branch of manufacturing is carried on, and the city presents a very lively aspect. Ten lines of railroad enter the place. In 1880 the population of Indianapolis was 75,054.

324

Indigo was first used for dyeing in Italy in 1005 A. D.

325

The first industrial exhibition was held in Paris in 1798.

326

The first insane asylum was started at Jerusalem in 491.

327

The area of Iowa is 55,475 square miles. It is one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. The chief crops are corn, wheat and oats. Coal, iron and lead are mined in different parts of the state. Its public institutions are among the finest in the country. The manufactures are important and progressing annually. The population is 1,642,483.

328

There is more iron used than all the other metals combined.

329

The iron-clad ship was first used by the Normans in the latter part of the 12th century.

330

The Indian Ocean is the third largest in the world.

331

The first iron was found on Mt. Ida in Crete in 1500 B. C.

332

Italy is noted for its wild and beautiful scenery. The climate is mild and pleasant. Scattered here and there along the mountains are forests of oak, chestnut, pine and fir. The chief agricultural crops are grapes, olives, rice, corn, hemp and sugar cane. Silk is the most important article of manufacture. The area of the country is 114,380 square miles. The population in 1880 was 28,559,451.

333

There are about 5000 hogsheads of ink used by the printers of the United States annually.

334

There is no better iron ore in America than that found in northern New York.

335

India is one of the pleasantest countries in the world. Its area is 1,573,504 square miles, and in 1880 its population was 253,941,309. The climate is quite changeable and yet it is extremely healthful. Coal, iron and salt are the leading exports. Rice is the chief crop, although many of the cereals yield largely. India has but few manufactures.

336

Isaac, son of Abraham, died at the age of 180 years.

337

In some parts of India, the sacred ibis was once held in such reverence by the people that if a hunter was known to have killed one, he would have been put to death at once.

338

The only Indian settlement in New England is at North Stonington, Connecticut.

339

The state of Indiana has an area of 35,910 square

miles. Its surface is level. Heavy forests of oak, walnut and ash are scattered here and there over the state. Coal is abundant and largely mined. The soil is very rich and productive. The chief crops are corn, wheat and oats. Considerable manufacturing is carried on throughout the state. In 1880 the population of Indiana was 1,978,301.

340

The best iron ore in the world is mined in Norway.

341

Lake Itasca is one of the prettiest sheets of water on the Western Continent.

342

Washington Irving, the celebrated American novel writer, was born in 1783 and died in 1859. He was buried near "Sleepy Hollow," rendered famous by his genius.

343

There are 1800 men killed in India yearly by wild beasts.

344

The N. Y. Independent has the largest staff of any paper in America.

345

Illinois lies so flat that it seems like one vast prairie.

The area of the state is 56,000 square miles ; the soil is very fine. Illinois is the leading state of the Union in agricultural industry. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief crops. Fruits, large and small, are abundant. The forests of the state consist of ash, walnut, hickory and elm. The state ranks second in the United States for the production of coal. Lead is also mined to a considerable extent. Its lumber trade is enormous, and boots and shoes are largely manufactured. The population of the state in 1880 was 3,077,871.

346

The Iowa river is 300 miles long.

347

Iron is used for over 15,000 different purposes.

348

The Woonsocket India Rubber Company of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, is the largest company of its kind in the world.

349

Indian Territory is a beautiful rolling prairie. On the borders of the streams are strips of woodland, mostly cotton wood and willows. Its area is 68,830 square miles. The soil throughout the territory is very fertile and yields large crops of grain and veg-

etables. It is, in one sense, a prison to the 68,152 Indians that inhabit it, as no one is allowed to leave it without permission from the agent.

350

Andrew Jackson was born in the Waxhaw settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died there June 8, 1845.

351

Jacob was the second son of Isaac and Rebecca, and last of the Hebrew patriarchs.

352

The river Jordan is 200 miles long.

353

Java is the most fertile tropical island in the world. Its area is 49,197 square miles.

354

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1743.

355

Jehoshaphat, fourth king of Judea, was born in 950 B. C.

356

The James river of Virginia is 450 miles long.

357

The largest jelly-fish are as large as the largest wash tub.

358

Japan is one of the most beautiful countries known. Its surface is made up of just the right blending of mountain, valley, plain, and hill to enchant the eye. Tobacco and tea are the chief agricultural crops. The mineral resources of Japan consist of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, sulphur, and coal. The area of Japan is about 160,000 square miles. Its population in 1884 was 37,017,302.

359

Jeremiah was the second of the great Hebrew prophets.

360

The Island of Jersey is the largest and most important island lying in the English channel. Its area is 45 square miles. Its hills are heavily wooded and the valleys very fertile. The chief crops are wheat and potatoes. The leading manufactures are shoes, boots and stockings. Ships are built upon its coast.

361

Andrew Johnson was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 19, 1808.

362

Jamestown, Va., was settled May 13, 1607.

363

A Jew will eat no pork.

364

Jersey City is well laid out. Its streets are wide and pleasant. Its buildings both public and private show plainly that neither money nor pains has been spared in their erection. The city is entered by seven lines of railroad. Nearly every kind of manufactures are carried on within the city, and it is one of the most rapidly growing cities in America. In 1880 its population was 120,722.

365

Undoubtedly, the three most miserable days in the life of Jonah were those spent in the whale's belly.

366

A large part of the pepper used in the United States is imported from Java.

367

The best jet is found in northern England.

368

Jesus Christ was 30 years of age when he began to preach.

369

Jerusalem, the Holy City, is situated among the mountains, 2,660 feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea. Its stationary population is variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, being greatly increased by pilgrims at Easter time. The city stands on the site of the old city 80 feet above the original foundation, on Mount Zion and Mount Moriah. The walls are from 30 to 75 feet high. There are ten gates, five open and five closed. The streets of Jerusalem are very narrow. The principal buildings are the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the mosque of Omar. From the Mount of Olives the city looks quite grand; but at best it is but a mere wreck of its old self.

370

The Jesuit church was founded by St. Ignatius Loyola in Lincolnshire, England, in 1540.

371

Joshua succeeded Moses.

372

The walls of Jerusalem are composed entirely of rough granite.

373

Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen on the morning of May 13, 1431.

374

Job had the small-pox, not boils.

375

Up to the present time there have been 36 popes bearing the not uncommon name of John.

376

King John of England had not a single manly trait in his character.

377

John the Baptist was a second cousin of the Virgin Mary.

378

St. John was 25 years old when he became one of the twelve apostles.

379

Judas Iscariot received \$15 for betraying Jesus to the chief priests.

380

John Paul Jones, the noted Revolutionary officer, was born at Arbigland, Scotland, July 6, 1747.

381

Joseph, the son of Jacob, died at the age of 110 years.

382

Jugglers have performed their wonderful feats from the earliest time.

383

The old name for July was Quintilis. It was changed to its present name in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born the 12th of this month.

384

John the Baptist was 33 years old when he was beheaded.

385

The four satellites of the planet of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo in 1610.

386

In England, a justice of the peace is appointed by the occupant of the throne.

387

Nearly all the jute used comes from Asia.

388

Kindergarten schools were introduced into America by Frederick Froebel in 1837.

389

The kaleidoscope was invented by David Brewster in 1814.

390

Dr. E. K. Kane, the noted polar explorer, was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1820, and died in Havana, Cuba, February 16, 1857.

391

There are 30 kinds of kangaroo. Their flesh is fine eating and their skin is highly prized for the manufacture of shoes.

392

Kansas is a very productive state, the soil is deep, rich and well adapted to agriculture. The cereals yield largely. A large amount of coal, salt, lead, iron, lignite, and kaolin is mined in this state. Flour, salt, grist, and lumber mills are the chief manufactories. A vast number of harnesses are also produced. About the only drawback to Kansas life is the violent winds which sweep over the plains, doing great damage to life and property. The area of the state is 81,700 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 996,096.

393

The Kennebec river is 150 miles long.

394

Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was born November 2, 1767, and died January 23, 1820.

395

Kerosene first appeared in market in 1858.

396

The climate of Kentucky is very fine. The minerals are coal, lead, iron, and sulphur. Its forests of oak, walnut, cherry, and maple are large and valuable. The soil is rich and productive; grain, tobacco and hemp are its chief crops. No state in the Union raises so fine stock as Kentucky. The area of the state is 40,400 square miles, and in 1880 its population was 1,648,690.

397

Germans kiss the hand and not the face.

398

In 1865, there were but 40 miles of railroad in Kansas. In 1885, there were 42,227 miles.

399

The Kentucky river is 260 miles long.

400

Washington street, Boston, was for years known

as King street. It was given its present name in honor of George Washington.

401

The old knights held their office for life.

402

The best black marble in the world comes from Killarney county, Ireland.

403

It has been proved beyond a doubt that Charles Knight wrote the most complete history of England.

404

The village of Ken, in the kingdom of Sweden, is noted far and near for the extreme beauty of its scenery.

405

There is no place on earth so noted for its beauty as the region about the lakes of Killarney.

406

King-fishers live almost entirely upon fish.

407

King-fish are rarely seen in New England but are very common in the Middle States.

408

Kites began to fly 150 B. C.

409

Kansas City lies upon the right bank of the Missouri river. The streets are wide and pleasant. The buildings are well built, chiefly of brick. The city has an area of 13 1-2 miles. The manufactures of Kansas city are chiefly saddlery, harnesses and furniture. Ten or twelve lines of railroad enter the city. In 1880, the population was 55,785; in 1886, 105,042.

410

Kip leather is made from the hide of young bulls.

411

There is an average number of 57,000 copies of "King Lear" sold yearly.

412

Kittery, Me., has the honor of having the oldest Baptist church in the state. It was founded September 25, 1652.

413

Kalamazoo is one of the prettiest places in Michigan. It lies on the west bank of the Kalamazoo river. The streets are wide and well shaded with

oak, maple and elm trees. The town has more fine houses and buildings than any other city of its size in the state. Kalamazoo is largely engaged in lumber trade. In 1880 its population was 13,938.

414

There is a kind of grasshopper called Katydid, so named because it seems to repeat the words.

415

The Kittatinny or Blue mountains, extend from New York to Alabama; the entire length is a little over 800 miles.

416

The Hebrew Bible at first had only one Book of Kings.

417

Kingstown is one of the most noted watering-places in Ireland; it is situated seven miles southeast of Dublin.

418

The Danes were fine horseman but very poor pedestrians, especially the knights.

419

The Klamath river in California is 250 miles long.

420

Samuel Kneeland, the world-renowned naturalist, was born in Boston, August 11, 1821.

421

The Rev. Samuel Key, whose name will always be treated with greatest respect among the American theologians, was born at Keene, N. H., Oct. 10, 1811.

422

The "Cotter's Saturday Night" is by not a few called one of the finest books ever published.

423

Knoxville, Tenn., is built on an elevated site commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The city has a large wholesale trade in dry goods, hardware, boots, shoes, drugs, and crackers. The chief manufactures are nails, bar-iron, car-wheels, and wagons. Four lines of railroad enter the place. In 1880 the population was 9,693.

424

The Koala bear is much hunted for its fur which is a rich brown color.

425

The city of Königsberg, in Prussia, has one of the finest cathedrals in the world.

426

Lace was first made in Italy in 1405.

427

Lake Ladoga in Russia is the largest lake in the empire. Its length is 124 miles long.

428

Gen. La Fayette was born in Paris, September 6, 1757, and died there, May 20, 1834.

429

The lamp, in some form or other, has been used from the earliest time. The fact has been proved by the record of an improvement made by Rande in 3700 B. C.

430

On the 1st day of January, 1887, the government of the United States owned 650,000,000 acres of land.

431

Those who like long winter evenings should live in Lapland, where they are three months in length.

432

There are about 21,500,000,000 pounds of lard used yearly in the United States.

433

La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one of the prettiest and liveliest cities in the state. In 1880 it had a population of 14,505.

434

The city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is 22 miles north of Boston, and lies on both sides of the Merrimac river. It is one of the most finely laid out cities in the state. Its public buildings are numerous and costly; its streets are pleasant and well kept. It is the largest manufacturing city in the state. It manufactures almost everything, although chiefly cotton. Four lines of railroad give the city the best of communication with the principal places east and west. The population of Lawrence in 1880 was 39,151.

435

Up to the year 1520, lawyers got nothing for their services.

436

The most valuable lead deposits in the United States are in the Mississippi valley.

437

Leases upon real estate are generally made for seven years.

438

There are about \$175,000,000 worth of leather used in the United States yearly.

439

General Lee surrendered April 9, 1865.

440

There are 580,000 volumes in the Congressional library at Washington, D. C.

441

Thomas Jefferson's library numbered 7000 volumes.

442

There are 150,000,000 acres of woodland in the world.

443

There are about 20,000,000 acres of government land in the United States taken up yearly.

444

Government land is worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre, according to location.

445

Lawrence, Kansas, is a very pretty city. Its streets

are wide and shady. There are no finer public buildings in any part of the West. Nearly every kind of manufacturing is carried on. Five lines of railroad pass through the place. Its population in 1880 was 8510, now estimated at 16,000.

446

The lemon grows wild in northern India.

447

Benjamin Franklin invented the lightning conductor in 1752.

448

The length of Lent is 40 days.

449

Leprosy is more common in Norway than any other part of the globe.

450

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775.

451

Lewiston, Maine, can be reached by two lines of railroad. It is one of the finest cities to be found in the state. Its population in 1880 was 19,083.

452

The largest library in the world is to be found at Paris.

453

The first patent for tanning leather by the present mode was granted to Lawrence Lincoln, a London coach maker, in 1785.

454

The first life insurance company was formed in Holland in 1617.

455

Light travels about 200,000 miles per second.

456

The oldest light-house in the world was built at Alexandria in 280 B. C.

457

Liverpool is the largest seaport town in England. It is on the right bank of the Mersey, four miles from its mouth. The town in the stirring bustle seems more like a city of America than England. The finest buildings are the Town-hall, St. George's Hall, Custom-house, Revenue buildings and Exchange buildings. Liverpool is a leading port for receipt of grain, and the greatest cotton market of the world. Manufacturing of nearly all kinds is carried on in the city, although the chief business is ship-

building. Nearly one half of the produce of England is shipped from Liverpool. The population of the city in 1880 was 552,425.

458

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, and was shot in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, dying the next morning, April 15th.

459

Dr. David Livingstone was born in Blantyre, Scotland, March 19, 1818. And died in Muilala, Central Africa, May 4, 1873.

460

Locks have been used for a little more than 4000 years.

461

The locomotive was invented by Watt in 1759.

462

Long Island is 115 miles long and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles ; its area is 1682 square miles.

463

The first money lottery on record was started in Florence, Italy, in 1530.

464

About 10,000 guests can be accommodated at Long Branch.

465

Louisville, Kentucky, is a very fine city. There is hardly a place in the United States having such nice houses. The public buildings which are many and costly show both taste and refinement in their build. The leading manufacture of the city is leather. In 1880 the population was 123,758.

466

The best lead comes from the mines of Liberia.

467

Lancaster, Mass., has one of the best female reformatories in the United States.

468

The loom is one of the oldest inventions. It was used by the Egyptians as early as 3000 B. C.

469

London is the largest city in Great Britain. Its area is 122 square miles. Its population in 1885 was 4,764,928. The manufactures of London are so numerous that they cannot be mentioned here, though

the leading are silk and woollen. It would take a far abler pen than mine to describe the beauties of London, so I will simply say that in every way it is the Queen city of the world.

470

St. Luke died at the age of 84 years.

471

The lute, an ancient stringed instrument played like the guitar, was invented by the Arabs about 300 years B. C.

472

Martin Luther was born November 10, 1483, and died February 18, 1546. He received the name of Martin because he was born on St. Martin's eve.

473

A considerable portion of the state of Louisiana is so low that levees have to be built to prevent its being overflowed. The state has a variety of soil, but for the most part, it is very fertile; there is also a vast amount of valuable timber land in the state. The chief agricultural crops are cotton, sugar, rice and corn. Louisiana produces more sugar than any other state in the Union--indeed its leading manufactures are sugar and molasses. The area of the state is 45,420 square miles. In 1880 its population was 939,946.

474

For the last ten years, London has had a birth every five minutes and a death every eight.

475

The Germans and Scandinavians are the strongest representatives of the Lutheran church.

476

Lowell, Mass., is a large and flourishing city. The nicest public buildings are the court house and city hall. There are many costly residences in the place. Seven lines of railroad pass through the city. Manufacturing is so largely carried on that the city stands second, in that point, in the United States. The population in 1880 was 59,475.

477

The so-called "lynch law," which is practiced only in America, is said to have received its name from a Virginian farmer.

478

The light-house at Bay Ridge, Long Island, is 115 feet high.

479

Capt. Chas. H. Landers was one of the most noted naval officers of his time.

480

The first perfectly working mowing machine was made in 1830.

481

There are no better horses for all purposes than the Morgan.

482

The wonderful feat of combining magnetism with electricity was accomplished by Faraday in 1831.

483

Maine is the largest New England state. Its area is 29,895 square miles. Its surface is hilly. About \$12,000,000 worth of lumber is cut from its forests yearly. Ship building is largely carried on upon the coast. The chief crops are grain and potatoes. Its leading manufactures are cotton, woolen, boots and shoes. The population of Maine in 1880 was 648,936.

484

There are 11 kinds of magpies.

485

The finest marble on the globe is quarried in southern Italy.

486

The best mahogany comes from Spain.

487

The yearly cost of transporting the mail in the United States is about \$13,000,000.

488

The United States mails are carried over about 366,667 miles of railroad track.

489

The title of "Majesty" was first used by the German emperors.

490

Mammoth cave, Kentucky, is the largest known. It extends about 18 miles. To explore it properly one must travel 188 miles.

491

Manchester, N. H., is the largest city in the state, and one of the prettiest in New England. The streets are wide, clean and pleasant. Its public buildings are fine and built in a substantial manner. The place has four lines of railroad passing through it, and it is largely engaged in manufacture, which is greatly increased, no doubt, because of the excellent facilities for transportation. The chief articles manufactured are cotton, woolen and print goods. The population of the city in 1880 was 32,630.

492

The best wheat grown in the United States is in Michigan.

493

The first mission school in the United States was founded in Vernon, Vt.

494

Moses was the greatest prophet of his time.

495

James Madison was born in King George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751, and died in that state, June, 28, 1836.

496

Matches were first used in 1680; they were sold in small boxes containing about three dozen, for 15 shillings a box.

497

The soil of Massachusetts is not so productive as that of many of her sister states, yet large amounts of grain, vegetables and tobacco are raised. Its manufactures are so numerous that one can scarcely mention an article that they do not include. The chief, however, are boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, and hardware. The area of the state is 8,040 square miles. In 1880 its population was 1,783,086.

498

Single microscopes were in use by the ancients. The compound microscope was invented by Zansz, about 1590.

499

Mary, Queen of Scots, was born in the palace of Linlithgow, Scotland, December 8, 1542, and was beheaded February 8, 1587.

500

The first mass was written in Greek.

501

There are over 300,000 models in the patent office at Washington.

502

That portion of Maryland which borders on Chesapeake bay is low, but it gradually rises as one leaves the coast. The Allegheny mountains form its western boundary. Coal, iron and copper are largely mined in different portions of the state. A large amount of valuable stone is quarried in Maryland. The state is highly adapted to agriculture; large crops of wheat, tobacco and fruit are raised. The leading exports are flour, wheat, pork, and tobacco. The area of Maryland is only 9860 square miles. In 1880 its population was 934,943.

503

The first foreign mission society in the United States was founded in Cornwall, Conn., in 1814.

504

The oldest machine on record is a rude derrick.

505

There were but few braver chiefs than Manhattan.

506

Electricity for medical purposes was little used until 1750.

507

The world-renowned evangelist, D. L. Moody, was born at Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837.

508

Mexico is largely made up of elevated plains. The annual rain fall is so slight that many of the streams of Mexico go dry in summer. The surface of the country is highly diversified, so that some portions of it are adapted to nearly every branch of agriculture.

The chief crops however are tobacco, coffee and sugar. The gold and silver mines of Mexico are among the richest in the world. Coal, iron, quick silver, copper, tin, lead and zinc are also mined in

considerable quantities. Mexico is a republic and has a very fine system of government. Its area is 761,765 square miles, and its population is over 10,000,000.

509

There are indications of a well-regulated system of medicine as early as 1700 B. C.

510

The Mediterranean sea is noted for its fine beds of red coral.

511

James Monroe was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758, and died July 4, 1831.

512

The state of Michigan is divided into two parts, known as Upper and Lower Michigan. The former is made up of a vast lumber and mining section; an immense amount of lumber is cut annually from the vast pine forests of this section. The chief minerals of the state are iron, copper and lead. A little silver is also found in the southeastern part. The climate of Upper Michigan is so cold that only the hardier grains are grown. Lower Michigan is for the most part a vast rolling prairie, some of which is heavily timbered. The soil is quite fertile. The leading crops of this section are wheat, corn and barley. The leading manufactures throughout the state are lumber,

flour, and boots and shoes. The area of the state is 57,430 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 1,636,937.

513

There are 50 kinds of metals.

514

In 1858 Paul Morphy proved himself the champion chess player of the world.

515

Joseph Smith founded the Mormon church in 1830.

516

There are but few states that yield better, or better repay careful tillage than Mississippi. The forests of this state are chiefly pine, oak and hickory. All kinds of grains, vegetables and fruits are raised in abundance, and with considerable profit. The public institutions of the state are of the highest order. The area of Mississippi is 46,340 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 1,131,597.

517

On May 12, 1739, the corner-stone of the first M. E. church in the world was laid by John Wesley at Bristol, England.

518

Lake Michigan is nearly 350 miles long.

519

Montreal is the largest British city in North America. It is built on an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence river. It is the leading commercial city of Canada. The finest buildings in the place are the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Peter's and St. Anne's Market. Montreal is the leading lumber market of the province. Its population in 1885 was 140,747.

520

The United States military school established at West Point, New York, in 1802, is the best institution of its kind in the world.

521

William Miller, the founder of the Millerite creed, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1781.

522

The Millerites set the year 1843 for the second coming of Christ.

523

Montana territory has an area of 145,776 square miles; vast prairies comprise fully half of its sur-

face. The remainder of Montana is very hilly. Taken as a whole the territory is very rich in minerals; gold is so plenty that the territory stands next to California in its production. Silver, copper and coal are also largely mined. The country is so finely adapted to stock raising that as yet little attention has been paid to agriculture. The territory was first settled in 1861. In 1885 its population was 54,259.

524

The Mississippi river is 3200 miles long.

525

Mining has been carried on from the earliest time.

526

A good miner will mine six tons of coal a day.

527

Missouri has an area of 68,735 square miles. The best timber lands in the state are in the southern and southwestern parts. The finest farming lands are in the northwestern. The chief crops are corn, wheat and tobacco. The state abounds in fine apple, pear and peach orchards. Great quantities of grapes are also raised. The chief manufactures of the state are agricultural tools, boots and shoes, and cooperage. The population of Missouri in 1880 was 2,168,380.

528

The Missouri river is 3096 miles long to its confluence with the Mississippi.

529

The diameter of the moon is 2285 miles.

530

Minnesota is the most northerly state of the Union. Its area is 83,365 square miles. Its surface is an elevated table land. The scenery of Minnesota is very fine. The state has its full share of minerals; the chief are copper and iron. The soil is rich, and yields largely of oats, corn, barley and potatoes. Its forests are fine and abundant, being chiefly of pine. Flour is the leading article of manufacture. The population in 1880 was 780,773.

531

The United States mint at Philadelphia was established in 1792.

532

Young monkeys are fine eating when properly cooked.

533

Napoleon would fearlessly ride from point to point upon a battle field, amid a perfect storm of shot and shell, but would shake in every limb at sight of a cat.

534

The first patent for a nail cutter ever granted in the United States was given to Joseph Pearson of New York on March 23, 1794.

535

The river Nile is about 3000 miles long.

536

New Hampshire has an area of 9005 square miles. Large amounts of lumber are cut from its forests annually. The soil of the state is not up to the average in fertility, but nevertheless good crops of grain are raised. New Hampshire has a full share of minerals; granite, soapstone, gold, silver and lead are mined in greater or less quantities. New Hampshire is largely engaged in manufacture; the chief articles produced are cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes. The population of the state in 1880 was 346,991.

537

Noah was 60 years old when he went into the ark.

538

The night hawk lays five eggs.

539

New Bedford, Mass., lies 50 miles southeast.

Boston. The city is splendidly laid out. The finest buildings in the place are the public library and city hall. New Bedford is the seat of the American whale fisheries which were founded here in 1755. The city is an important port of entry, and has an extensive foreign trade. There is more coal received in New Bedford than at any other city in the state. In 1880 the population of the city was 26,845.

540

Nelson river is 350 miles long.

541

The first steel needles were seen in England during the year 1565.

542

There are 1,850,000,000 nails in the Royal Exposition Building in Paris.

543

New York ranks first in two very important things, commerce and manufacture. The latter embraces almost everything that can be devised. Cotton and woolen goods, machinery, iron and leather are some of the articles produced. The state has a vast amount of forest. The soil is very rich and fertile. Fine crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes are raised. The climate is quite changeable. On the 1st of January, 1885, there were 7320 miles of railroad in the

state. New York has a fine system of education. The area of the state is 49,170 square miles. In 1880 its population was 5,082,871.

544

Neptune is the most distant planet known.

545

The grand old city of Naples, Italy, lies 118 miles southeast of Rome. The streets are generally narrow and straight. The principal ones are paved and lighted in a fine manner. The houses are from two to seven stories high. There are many fine old edifices in the city. It is an important port of entry. Manufacturing is largely carried on ; the chief articles produced being silk, linens, woollens and hosiery, straw hats, and maccaroni. The population of Naples in 1885 was 463,172

546

There is the name of no greater hero than that of Horatio Nelson. He was born at Norfolk, England, September 29, 1758, and was killed in the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

547

A mortgage note is good for 20 years if no interest is paid upon it.

548

There are 14 bones in a human nose.

549

Newfoundland is an island in the Atlantic Ocean, lying north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its area is 40,200 square miles. Fine crops of potatoes, hay, barley and oats are raised. The island is very rich in minerals; the chief are silver, copper and sulphur. Newfoundland has the credit of producing the finest marble of any British dominion in America. The fisheries of Newfoundland are very extensive, and form one of its chief sources of income. The population of the dominion in 1884 was over 100,000.

550

New York was first called New Amsterdam.

551

The first Negro slaves were brought from Cape Negro in Guinea in 1620.

552

Nashville, Tennessee, lies on the south bank of the Cumberland river, 242 miles south-southwest of Cincinnati. The city is built upon a bluff; the streets although narrow are well laid out. There are many fine buildings scattered here and there over the city. The place has an extensive foreign trade. Nashville is entered by four lines of railroad, which give it communication with all the principal cities of the

United States. It is largely engaged in manufactures; there are numerous cotton and cotton seed mills, and the city has several large tanneries and flour mills. The population of the place in 1880 was 43,350.

553

The great English philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton, was born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England, December 25, 1642, and died at Kensington, March 20, 1727.

554

The first natural history was written by Linnæus in 1735.

555

The surface of Nevada is a high table-land. Wheat is the chief agricultural crop. The country is made up considerably of short mountain chains, at the base of which fine mineral deposits are found. The leading minerals are gold, silver, copper and salt. Very little attention is paid to agriculture throughout the state, and it can boast of but few manufactures. The area of Nevada is 109,740 square miles, and its population in 1880 was only 62,266.

556

Natural philosophy embraces mechanical science and physics.

557

But little attention was paid to navigation up to 1305.

558

Newark is the largest city in the state of New Jersey; it lies on the west bank of the Passaic river nine miles from New York. Its streets, which are wide and pleasant, are lined with fine residences. Its public buildings are fine and substantially built structures. Eight lines of railroad pass through the city. Newark is noted for its numerous manufactures; the chief are jewelry, harnesses and saddlery. The population of the place in 1880 was 136,508.

559

In 1886 the United States Navy was valued at \$1,852,000,000.

560

The first Normal school was started in Stettin in 1735.

561

Norway abounds in picturesque mountain passes and cascades. Much of the surface is covered with ice and snow during the entire year, but in the southern part fair crops of wheat, corn and potatoes are raised. The hardier fruits and vegetables are also produced to a moderate extent. The greatest wealth of Norway is derived from its fisheries. Consider-

able silver, iron and copper are mined. Vast numbers of ships are built upon the Norwegian coast. The area of the country is 123,290 square miles, and in 1884 its population was 1,806,900.

562

Norwich, Connecticut, is a lively manufacturing city. Its population in 1880 was 15,112. The leading articles manufactured are machinery, rolled iron and printing presses. The place has an extensive trade in coal and lumber. A daily line of steamers run to New York. Norwich is quite an important railroad centre, having no less than three important lines.

563

New Year's Day was first kept by the Romans.

564

Newspapers originated with the Romans during the 6th century A. D.

565

Nazareth lies 65 miles north of Jerusalem.

566

Nova Scotia has an area of 20,907 square miles, and a population in 1884 of 440,572. The soil is very rich; wheat, buckwheat, barley and corn are the chief crops. The streams of Nova Scotia are well

stocked with fish. The first settlement in the province was made in 1604.

567

The Niger river is 3000 miles long.

568

The Niagara Falls are the most noted in the world.

569

The city of New York is the great metropolis of America. Its area is 45 square miles. It is built mostly upon Manhattan island. The city has very beautiful business blocks whose grandeur defies description. They are chiefly built of stone, and are from five to eight stories in height above the street. The finest residences are upon 5th avenue; many of them are of brown stone. Every branch of industry under heaven is carried on in the city. New York is the leading port of America. From its birth the growth of the city has been very rapid.

570

Nickel was first discovered by Cronstedt about 1754.

571

There are about 10,000 men in the United States Navy.

572

New Mexico is a large territory occupying the southwestern part of the United States. Its area is 122,460 square miles. It is crossed and recrossed by mountain chains. The territory is noted for two things, the beauty of its scenery and its rich mineral deposits. A vast deal of coal, lead, copper and a little tin are mined. New Mexico has a fine rich soil, and is finely adapted to the growth of grain.

573

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica, August 15, 1768, and died May 5, 1821.

574

New Haven, Connecticut, is the largest city in the state. It stands upon a plain about two miles in width and one and one half miles long. The streets are wide and are beautifully shaded with grand old elms. The public buildings of the city are very fine. Five lines of railroad enter the place. New Haven is a great manufacturing city; clocks, carriages and iron are the chief articles of manufacture. The population of the place in 1880 was 62,882.

575

North Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts,

has the honor of having the largest boot and shoe shop in the world.

576

North America has an area of 8,373,648 square miles.

577

The western part of the state of Nebraska is particularly adapted to grazing, and the eastern to agriculture: It is very rich in soil which is from two to ten feet deep. Wheat, corn, barley and oats are the chief crops. In 1865 there were but 122 miles of railroad in the state; in 1885 it had 2728. Nebraska has but little manufacturing. In 1880 its population was 452,402.

578

Newport, Vermont, lies on Lake Memphremagog. It is the leading summer resort of the Green Mountain State.

579

Napoleon Bonaparte was asked by his brother officers which was his happiest day. He answered by saying "the day of my first communion."

580

New London, Connecticut, is upon the west bank of the Thames river. It is one of the liveliest towns in the state. The streets are mostly wide and well shaded. The public buildings are well and tastefully

built, the finest being the city hall. The place is entered by four lines of railroad. The chief manufactures are foundries and machine shops. Its population in 1880 was 10,537.

581

The best nutmegs are grown in Asia.

582

The celebrated naturalist, Francis Nigting was born in Florence, Italy, May 5, 1820.

583

The surface of New Jersey is for the most part level and sandy. The scenery is very fine, and the climate mild and healthful. The chief crops of the state are fruit and vegetables. A vast quantity of iron is mined in the state. New Jersey takes a high rank among its sister states in manufactures. The leading articles produced are iron, flour and meal, hats and carriages. The area of the state is 7455 square miles.

584

Nantasket beach is fast becoming a favorite summer resort. The distance from Boston by water is 9 miles, and by rail 22 miles.

585

Nantucket island is 16 miles long, and its width varies from 2 to 3 miles.

586

Night-hawks are fine eating.

587

New Orleans lies on the Mississippi river about 120 miles from its mouth. The streets are pleasant and well kept, and its buildings both public and private are fine substantial structures. Three lines of railroad pass through the place, which, in spite of the numerous steamboat lines, have a heavy traffic. Cotton, sugar and molasses are the leading exports.

588

Brazil is a good place to go nutting, for a man can pick from 40 to 50 bushels in a day.

589

There are seven Negro churches in New Haven, Connecticut.

590

The area of New Brunswick is 27,174 square miles. The surface of the province is for the most part hilly. The soil is deep and rich east of the St. John river, but west of it, it is much poorer. Wheat, corn, barley and oats are the chief crops. New Brunswick has valuable deposits of iron and copper. The leading industry of the province is lumbering. Its chief manufactures are lumber, leather and woolen goods.

The population of New Brunswick in 1880 was 321,233.

591

Naturalization was first known in England in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne.

592

There is no better nervine than that made by compounding equal parts of the liquid extract of hops and skull-cap.

593

Newport, Rhode Island, is the prettiest city in the state. It lies on Narragansett bay, 22 miles south-southeast of Providence. Its streets are wide, pleasant and shady. The principal ones are lined on either side by beautiful summer residences, surrounded by spacious and finely kept grounds. The principal objects of interest are the Old Mill, and Fort Adams, one of the finest fortifications in the United States, and "Purgatory" and hanging rocks. Newport can be reached by both rail and water. Cotton manufacture is the chief industry of the place; there is also a lead mill, and a brush factory. The population of Newport in 1880 was 15,693, now estimated to be 20,439.

594

New London, Connecticut, has the largest wharf in New England; it is 1125 feet long and 220 feet wide.

595

The first permanent newspaper in the United States made its first appearance on the morning of April 24, 1704, and was called the "Boston News Letter."

596

There are not less than 140 species of oak known.

597

The area of Oakland county, Michigan, is 900 square miles.

598

The Liberian ostrich has the finest plumage of any on earth.

599

Oats are better adapted to a cold climate than any other grain.

600

The first Odd Fellows' lodge on record was started in London in 1798.

601

The Orinoco river in South America is 1600 miles long.

602

Lake Ontario is the smallest of the five Great Lakes. Its length is about 190 miles.

603

Oakland City is by some called the prettiest place in California. It lies on the east shore of San Francisco bay. The older part of the city is built in a grove of oaks, from which it derives its name. The streets are broad and shady. The public buildings are fine and well adapted for their various uses. The place has a fine harbor. Railroad communication is furnished by the Central Pacific. In 1880 the population of the city was 34,555.

604

The custom of wearing ornaments is nearly as old as the world itself.

605

The custom of taking the oath originated with the Greeks.

606

The oceans comprise a little less than three fifths of the surface of the globe.

607

The province of Ontario has an area of 101,733 square miles, and a population in 1880 of 1,923,228. The surface of the province is for the most part rough and hilly. The soil is rich. The leading crops are oats, barley, potatoes and corn. A vast

amount of valuable timber is still standing within the province. Ontario has its full share of minerals; the chief are iron, copper and lead.

608

Obadiah was a Hebrew prophet.

609

Oberlin College was founded in 1833.

610

The Oemulgee river is more than 200 miles long.

611

October was the eighth month in the old Roman year, but was made the tenth in the calendars of Numa, Caesar, etc.

612

The cultivation of the opium poppy was begun in Asia Minor.

613

The summit of the Mount of Olives is 2643 feet above the level of the sea, and 384 feet above the valley.

614

Oceanica embraces nearly all the islands lying between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea, on the

west, and the Pacific on the east. Oceanica has an area of 422,600 square miles, and a population in 1880 of 30,952,651.

615

Odoacer was one of the most noted Italian kings. He was put to death in A. D. 493 by one of his pages.

616

The onion is a native of western Asia.

617

The oriole is one of the finest songsters of the Old World.

618

Ogdensburg, New York, is situated on the St. Lawrence river, and is one of the prettiest and liveliest cities of St. Lawrence county. It is one of the most finely made up and best built cities in the state. Its public buildings are fine structures; the town hall and post office are perhaps the finest. Every street is lined with maples. Ogdensburg is quite an important port of entry. A large amount of grain, flour, rough and planed lumber are shipped from the place. Ogdensburg is entered by two lines of railroad which end there. The population of the city in 1880 was 10,340.

619

Odessa is one of the most important commercial cities of Russia.

620

The Oglio river in northern Italy is 130 miles long.

621

Lake Oneida is 23 miles long and from 4 to 7 wide.

622

The Omahas were a very warlike tribe, even for Indians.

623

The oxalis is a native of South America, Asia and also tropical Africa.

624

The state of Ohio is an immense table-land. Its area being 40,760 square miles. The state ranks high in the production of coal, iron and salt. The mines are in the eastern part of the state. The soil of Ohio is very fertile. The leading crops are corn, oats, wheat, etc. The state ranks fourth in the Union in the number and variety of its manufactures; the chief however are furniture, carriages and wagons. The educational institutions are among the best in the world. The population of the state in 1880 was 3,198,062.

625

The Greeks were the first to begin the study of optics.

626

Organs began to be made in 275 B. C.

627

The weight of a bushel of oats is 46 pounds.

628

Southern Asia and the islands of Borneo and Sumatra are the home of the orang-outang.

629

The orange was first cultivated in Arabia.

630

The Ohio river is 950 miles long.

631

Omaha is by far the most important city of Nebraska. It is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river. The streets are broad and pleasant. The nicest buildings are the United States court house, post office, high school building and the Grand Central Hotel. The city has a large wholesale trade which is firmly established. Its chief industries are the manufacture of steam engines and oil refining. Omaha has more fine residences than any city of its size in the West. Railroad communication is furnished by the Union Pacific line. The population of the city in 1886 was 61,835.

632

There are 150 kinds of owls.

633

The oven bird lays six eggs.

634

The island of Oeland in the Baltic Sea has an area of 608 square miles. It belongs to the Swedish government, to which its abundant forests are a great source of income.

635

The Okhotsk Sea is an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and is 1000 miles long and 600 miles wide.

636

The area of Oregon is 94,560 square miles. Its fertile valleys, lofty mountains, and forest-fringed hills, form a picture lovely to look upon, but one that utterly defies description. The climate of the eastern and western portion of the state is very different, also the soil, which is not so productive as that of some parts of the West. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley. The chief minerals of Oregon are gold, silver, iron and copper. The leading exports of the state are wheat and flour. The population of the state in 1880 was 174,768.

637

Oysters will grow from five to nine years.

638

The island of Oleron in the bay of Biscay is 18 miles long and from 6 to 7 wide.

639

Olaf was one of the bravest kings that ever sat upon the throne of Norway.

640

Olympia is one of the prettiest cities of Washington territory. It lies on the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The streets are broad and well shaded. The buildings, both public and private, are fine, substantial structures. Boots and shoes are the leading manufactures. The population is 2500.

641

The Okanagan Indians have always been friendly.

642

There are no better oranges grown than those of L. F. Sampson of Orange Grove, Orange Lake, Fla.

643

Oswego, New York, is thought by some to be the most finely located city in the state. It lies at the mouth of the Oswego river, 220 miles northwest of

New York, and 140 northwest of Albany. The streets run along at right angles, and are well kept. The buildings, both public and private, are an honor to the place. The city is quite an important port of entry. The four lines of railroad that pass through the city have an immense traffic. The manufactures of Oswego are flour, starch and iron. The population of the city in 1880 was 21,117.

644

The otter enjoys sliding down hill as well as any school boy.

645

If you are ever at Oxford, Mass., do not fail to visit the "Devil's Den."

646

The Ogobai river is a large and beautiful stream in western Africa. It was discovered by Du Chaillu in 1856.

647

The Canadian capital, Ottawa, lies on the right bank of the Ottawa river, 126 miles northwest of Montreal. Railroad communication is furnished by the Canadian Central. The finest buildings of the city are the government buildings; they cover nearly four acres, and cost about \$4,000,000. Ottawa has the honor of being the leading lumber depot on the Ottawa river. The chief manufactures of the city

are lumber, flour and iron. The population of the place in 1880 was 27,412.

648

The Oswego canal is 38 miles long.

649

The Orkney islands have an area of 500 square miles.

650

The grand old University of Oxford was founded at Oxford, England, about 1180.

651

The olive is by far the longest-lived tree known. It has been proved beyond a doubt that there are in Palestine, bearing fruit to-day, some that were yielding abundantly before the Christian era.

652

Franklin Pierce was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. He died in his native state, October 8, 1869.

653

If you are ever at Palermo, Italy, do not fail to visit the ruined temples.

654

There are some paintings in southern Europe that are 4000 years old.

655

There is no better paint than that made from white lead.

656

The real Paisley shawls are from the town of Paisley, Scotland.

657

The first prison in the United States was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1776.

658

The city of Pompeii was buried on the morning of August 23, A. D. 79.

659

Palm trees have been found as far north as latitude 44.

660

The city of Palmyra is situated on an oasis of the Syrian desert. It is 120 miles northeast of Damascus, and is a very pretty place.

661

The Great Plains of South America are 600,000 square miles in extent.

662

The pampas grass of South America often grows to the height of 15 feet.

663

The manufacture of paper was begun in Egypt.

664

Paper hangings were first used by the Chinese.

665

The first parchment is thought to have been made in the year 197 B. C.

666

According to the Constitution of the United States, the President has the power to pardon criminals guilty of offences against the government.

667

Paris is to France, what London is to England, and what New York is to America, its Queen City. It is the second largest in the world. In 1885 its population numbered 2,225,900.

668

Central Park, New York, contains 843 acres.

669

The British Parliament is thought to have been

established in 1272, as there is no mention made of it in the statutes prior to that date.

670

Parrots have been known to reach the age of 100 years.

671

The Passaic river is 90 miles long.

672

A patent holds good for 17 years.

673

St. Patrick died at the good old age of 120 years.

674

The city of Pekin, China, is surrounded by a wall 30 feet high and 25 feet thick at the base, diminishing to 12 feet at the top.

675

St. Paul was the first Christian missionary who extended his work beyond the Jewish people.

676

The richest pearls are taken from the pearl oyster.

677

The Carthaginians had the first paved roads.

678

There are 85 standard kinds of pears raised in America.

679

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, lies at the head of the Ohio river. The city is well built, and is noted for its fine residences. The best public buildings are the court house, public library and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church. The place is so largely interested in the manufacture of iron that it is called the Iron City. Four lines of railroad pass through the place. An immense river traffic is also carried on. Pittsburgh is the second city in the state in point of population, which in 1880 was 156,389.

680

There are seven kinds of peanuts.

681

Pistols received their name from the city of Pistoja, where they were first made.

682

The peach is a native of Persia.

683

Some of the sugar-pines of California grow to the height of 300 feet, and have a diameter of 20 feet.

684

The first pawn-brokers were Jews.

685

The first pins manufactured in the United States appeared in 1812, and found a ready sale at a dollar a paper.

686

Pawtucket, four miles north of Providence, Rhode Island, is one of the most important manufacturing cities in the state. It lies on both sides of the Pawtucket river. The buildings, both public and private, are well and tastefully built. The chief manufactures are yarn, cotton cloth and thread. Two lines of railroad enter the place. It has also a large river traffic. In 1880 the city had a population of 19,030.

687

The first pine-apples ever seen in England were sent from South America as a present to Oliver Cromwell.

688

There is a much greater demand for peas in England than in America.

689

In France the peach tree will live fully 100 years.

690

Palsy is more prevalent in France than elsewhere.

691

The first steel pens were made in 1803.

692

Pike's Peak stands about 14,147 feet above the sea.

694

The pulse of a robust child at the age of 1 year will average 120 beats a minute, while that of a person of 90 is about 45.

694

There are 17 kinds of pins.

695

Pencils, made from different substances, have been used since 325 B. C.

696

The first pianos appeared about 1718.

697

Chain pumps were invented by the Chinese.

698

The planing machine first appeared in 1791.

699

The pumpkin was first raised in France.

700

The first plated ware was made by the Romans.

701

The heaviest pension paid by the United States is \$100 a month.

702

The Penobscot river is 275 miles long.

703

Punch and Judy shows originated in Naples, Italy, in 1600.

704

The first plows were made entirely of wood.

705

The Egyptians were the first to use punch as a beverage.

706

The work upon the Pacific Railroad was completed on the morning of the 10th of May, 1869, at 8:30 A.M.

707

Pepper is a staple crop of the Indies.

708

The pyrometer, an instrument for determining the great extremes of heat, was invented in 1730.

709

The best wild plums are found upon the coast of Mexico.

710

The surface of very few states changes so quickly from mountain to hill, and from hill to plain, as Pennsylvania. Corn, tobacco and wheat are the chief agricultural crops. All kinds of fruit but apples are raised with profit. The state derives the greater portion of its wealth from its minerals; the chief are coal, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, copper and salt. Marble, slate and limestone are extensively quarried in Pennsylvania. Its chief manufactures are iron, cotton and woolen. The state has more extensive iron manufactories than any other in the Middle States. The population of Pennsylvania in 1880 was 4,282,891.

711

According to the earliest records, Wilars Honecourt first thought of perpetual motion as a motive power in 1457.

712

One of the worst plagues known visited London in 1665.

713

St. Peter was a native of Galilee.

714

Only about one third of the ice in the Polar Sea breaks up in summer.

715

The members of the first London police, established in 1753, were paid but 36 cents per day.

716

The pewter from which the ancient household articles were made was composed of 100 parts antimony and 2 of copper.

717

James K. Polk was born in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, November 2, 1795, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849.

718

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania, is situated near the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The site of the city was selected by William Penn in 1682. Its streets are broad and lined with grand old trees. Along the shaded streets are quite a number of imposing buildings to be seen. Everything under heaven is manufactured at Philadelphia. In 1880 the population of the city was 847,170.

719

The best pomegranates are found upon the mountains of Egypt.

720

Socrates was the greatest philosopher of his time.

721

In the old time the pope was elected by the people of his dioceses.

722

Portsmouth is the only seaport of which New Hampshire can boast.

723

Portland is the largest city in Maine. It lies on an arm of the southwest shore of Casco bay, 60 miles south-southwest of Augusta, and 105 miles north-northeast of Boston. The city is fairly laid out and nicely built. It is noted for the beauty of its houses. The public buildings are fine, and well adapted to their various uses. The manufactures are chiefly boots and shoes, refined sugar and rolling mill products. Portland has a fine harbor. A vast amount of shipping is done from its piers. Seven lines of railroad pass through the city. In 1880 the population of the place was 33,810.

724

The first photographs were made in 1802.

725

A full-grown poreupine weighs 30 pounds.

726

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847.

727

Palestine lies on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It comprises an area of only about 12,000 square miles. Nearly the whole of its surface is a perfect network of mountains. Its chief cities are Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron. The inhabitants for the most part live a life of comparative idleness, wandering from place to place with their flocks in search of herbage. The entire population of Palestine is about 700,000.

728

The Potomac river is about 400 miles long.

729

There are over 900 kinds of potatoes.

730

The postal system in the United States was founded in 1710.

731

Providence, Rhode Island, lies upon an arm of

Narragansett bay. It stands second among the New England cities in point of population, which in 1880 was 104,857, in 1886 estimated at 118,000. The city has many fine public buildings, among which are the post-office and the custom house. Providence is one of the leading railroad centres of Rhode Island. It is also the seat of Brown University. A daily line of steamers run to New York. Cotton and woolen goods, gold and silverware are the leading manufactures.

732

The probate court usually sits semi-monthly.

733

The first printing press was made in 1441.

734

Portugal has an area of 36,510 square miles. It is a very mountainous country, and abounds in fine scenery. The climate is a little colder than that of Spain. Portugal has very valuable forests of oak, pine, chestnut and elm. Gold and silver are mined to a considerable extent. The soil of the country is rich and productive. Corn and wheat are the chief crops. In 1880 the population of Portugal was 4,348,851.

735

The history of pottery is so old that it cannot be written.

736

Princeton College was founded in 1746.

737

The first Quaker church was built at London in 1650.

738

The quail lays from 10 to 18 eggs.

739

Quaggas are found in large herds upon the plains of southern Africa.

740

Quincy Market, Boston, was completed in 1827, at a cost of \$150,000. It is 535 feet long by 50 feet wide.

741

Any city or town, invaded by contagious disease, is by law required to exclude itself from the outside world for 40 days, which is called being in quarantine.

742

Quartz is the most abundant of all minerals.

743

The area of Quebec is 188,688 square miles. That part of the province which lies south of the St. Law-

rence river is generally hilly, and the part north of it is mountainous. The soil of Quebec is good and productive. Oats, barley, rye and corn are the chief crops. Flour and lumber are the chief manufactures.

744

Queenstown, Ireland, is built on a steep declivity. The streets run parallel to the beach; they are finely laid out and well kept. The public buildings of Queenstown are fine, substantial structures. Queenstown received its present name in consequence of a visit from Queen Victoria in 1849. More emigrants ship from the city than from any other in Europe. In 1880 its population was 360,224.

745

The largest quicksilver mines in the world are at Almaden in Spain.

746

The city of Quebec lies at the junction of the St. Clair and St. Lawrence rivers. The city has many fine buildings, and they are well adapted to their various uses. The lumber trade and ship building form the principal industries of the place. The population of the place in 1880 was 62,446.

747

The wild quince grows in Egypt, northern France and several parts of Asia.

748

The radish is a native of Egypt.

749

The first rifles were made at Vienna in 1498.

750

The finger ring is the oldest ornament known.

751

Rice has been cultivated in India from the earliest time. It was first seen in China many years before the time of Christ.

752

Richmond, the capital city of Virginia, is the largest city in the state. In 1880 its population was 63,600. The city lies upon the north bank of the James river, 95 miles south-southwest of Washington. The place is built upon two hills, and is surrounded by beautiful residences. The streets are regularly laid out, crossing each other at right angles. The leading manufactures are iron, agricultural tools, prepared tobacco and flour. Richmond has communication with all the leading commercial cities of the Union.

753

Ragatz is one of the most noted watering places of Switzerland.

754

The Rio Grande river of North America is 1800 miles long.

755

The Stockton and Darlington was the first steam passenger railroad in the world. It began running September 27, 1825.

756

Children cannot be punished as rioters.

757

Racine, Wisconsin, lies on Lake Michigan, and at the mouth of Root river, 62 miles north of Chicago. The city is built on a plateau, about 40 feet above the lake. The streets are wide and pleasant. Main street, upon which are many fine residences, is the principal one. The manufactures of Racine are chiefly carriages and wagons. The place is well supplied with railroads, and has one of the best harbors on the lake. The population of the city in 1880 was 19,636.

758

The Egyptians were the first to pay much attention to the building of roads.

759

Robbery has been carried on from the earliest time.

760

Rainy lake is 50 miles long.

761

There are no better raisins than the Malaga.

762

Rockets were first made in 936.

763

Since January 1, 1886, there have been 12 miles of railroad completed daily in the United States.

764

January 1, 1889, there were 152,802 miles of completed railroad in the United States.

765

The rattlesnake lives chiefly on rabbits and rats.

766

The first reaper was used A. D. 60.

767

There never was a braver chief than Red Jacket.

768

At one time the old Roman empire had a population of 120,000,000.

769

The Rocky Mountains were once called the Stony.

770

The area of the state of Rhode Island is only 1306 square miles. Its surface is hilly but not mountainous. The soil is somewhat sandy, but finely adapted to the growth of grass and grain. Its forests are chiefly of oak, chestnut and walnut. A considerable amount of coal and iron are mined in Rhode Island. Cotton, woolen and rubber goods are the chief manufactures. In 1880 the population was 276,531.

771

The Rhone river is about 830 miles long.

772

The manufacture of ribbon was not largely carried on until the year 1680.

773

John Rogers was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, at 10:15 o'clock, on the morning of Friday, February 4, 1555.

774

The area of the Red Sea is 185,000 square miles.

775

There are about 2000 kinds of reptiles.

776

The Red river is 1200 miles long.

777

Rochester, New York, lies on the Genesee river, 229 miles west-northwest of Albany. Its area is 17 1-2 square miles. Rochester is divided by the river. The site of the city is nearly level. The streets, which for the most part run at right angles, are wide and shady. The city hall and court house are the finest buildings. The leading manufactures are flour, clothing, boots and shoes. Rochester has easy rail communication with all the leading cities of the United States; also a large canal and river traffic. In 1880 the population of the city was 89,366.

778

During the year 1888, Massachusetts had 150 rainy days.

779

John Rogers, the world-renowned American sculp-

tor, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 30, 1829.

780

Rye has been cultivated the longest of any crop in America.

781

Four feet, eight inches of rain fell in Massachusetts during the year 1888.

782

Russia lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The area of Russia is about 8,644,100 square miles. In 1880 its population was about 102,970,831. The surface of European Russia is made up of vast plains, hemmed in on all sides by mountains and seas. The climate of European Russia varies according to its vast extent. In some parts it is very mild and pleasant, and in some cold and barren. The southern part is well adapted to the growth of all the cereals. The northern part is more adapted to grazing. Russia is very largely an agricultural country. Large quantities of grain, hemp and flax are raised for supplying the manufactories of the country, and for exportation. Russia is particularly rich in minerals; gold, silver, iron, copper and lead being the principal ones. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in the southern and southeastern parts.

783

The Rhine river is nearly 800 miles long.

784

There are to-day 693 Roman Catholic bishops.

785

The heaviest crops of rye are produced in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

786

The first ropes were made of the interior bark of trees.

787

The city of Rome is 16 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, on the Tiber river. It is built on the western slope of 7 small hills. The walls of the city take in a circuit of 12 miles, and it is entered by 12 gates. Rome has finer public buildings and more places of interest than any other place of its size in the world. In 1884 its population was 273,268.

788

There are 50 varieties of rush.

789

There are 180 species of roses.

790

Rosin is made from pine pitch.

791

The best rosewood is found in South America.

792

The ruby ranks next to the diamond in value.

793

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were born in Siam in 1811. They were connected by a cord about one third the size of a finger, which passed directly through their livers. Perhaps the strangest thing about them was that the sickness of one did not affect the other. Chang died first, probably from cerebral clot. Eng soon followed, from pure fright. Their death took place January 17, 1874.

794

The Hebrew Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday, and continues until the same hour on Saturday.

795

Spiritual rappings were first heard in 1847.

796

Sheep are very fond of beans

797

Sunday-schools were first established at Gloucester, England, A. D. 1781.

798

The snail lays 100 eggs.

799

The sable is found among the mountains of Russia.

800

The Sacramento river is 370 miles long.

801

The oldest legal office on record is that of sheriff.

802

Snakes are as a general thing very shy of men.

803

The best sponges are found in the Australian seas.

804

The first savings bank was founded in Hamburg, Germany, in 1778.

805

The most sun-strokes occur between the hours of one and three P. M.

806

Sacramento is the third largest city in the state of California. It is built upon the Sacramento river,

139 miles northeast of San Francisco. Its streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The business blocks are built mostly of brick, the houses of wood. The chief manufactures of the place are agricultural tools and carriages. Sacramento is a leading railroad centre. The population of the city in 1880 was 21,420, now estimated at 27,000.

807

Saws were first made by the Egyptians.

808

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water upon the globe. Its area is 32,000 square miles.

809

The first public schools were conducted like the private ones of to-day.

810

Shetland ponies weigh from 300 to 600 pounds.

811

The first patent for a fire-resisting safe was granted to Richard Scott of London in 1801.

812

Snake river is nearly 900 miles long.

813

The first surgeons were Egyptians.

814

The Schuylkill river is 120 miles long.

815

Springfield, Mass., lies on the east bank of the Connecticut river, 99 miles west by south of Boston, and 120 miles north-northeast of New York. The city is finely built. Its streets are shady and well kept. Of its many fine public buildings, the jail, city hall, court house and public library are the finest. The best residences are on State and Maple streets. The United States Armory is the greatest manufactory in the place. For years, however, the city has been noted for the variety of its manufactures; among the chief are railroad cars, steam engines and fire alarms. Springfield can be reached by four lines of railroad. In 1880 the population of the city was 33,340.

816

Before the invention of gunpowder, the shield was in common use, but it is now used chiefly by barbarous nations.

817

Snakeroot is so named from the fact that it was believed by the Indians to be a safeguard against the poisonous bites of snakes.

818

Surveying is of Egyptian origin.

819

Spruce lumber is used for more purposes than any other.

820

Shays' war broke out in 1786.

821

Springfield, Illinois, lies 178 miles southwest of Chicago. Its streets are broad and cross each other at right angles; they are very pleasant and shady. The best public buildings are the state capitol, custom house and post-office. Five important lines of railroad pass through the city. The principal manufactures are flour and rolling mills, foundries and machine shops. The population in 1880 was 19,746.

822

Shawls were not much worn until 1570.

823

The Susquehanna river is 397 miles long.

824

Andreas Sparrmann, the Swedish naturalist, was born in the province of Upland about 1747, and died in 1820.

825

South America has an area of 6,949,644 square miles, and a population of 26,309,722.

826

By far the heaviest snow-falls occur during the night.

827

The first ship in the English Navy, as it stands to-day, is the Great Harry, built about 1488.

828

Ira D. Sankey was born in 1840.

829

The great English evangelist, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, was born at Kelvedon, Essex, England, June 19, 1834.

830

Scotland has an area of 30,902 square miles. Its western shores are much more elevated, bolder and more ragged than the eastern. The surface of Scotland is generally mountainous. The chief minerals are coal, iron and salt. The climate is very fine and nearly like that of England. The lowlands of Scotland are better adapted to agriculture, and the highlands to pasturage. The chief crops are oats, wheat and barley. The chief manufactures are cotton,

woolen, hemp and cotton flannel. The population of Scotland in 1881 was 3,735,573, including military and seamen.

831

The old Egyptians' swords were made of bronze.

832

The swan lays eight eggs.

833

Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church, was born at Sharon, Vermont, December 23, 1805.

834

St. Albans, Vermont, lies 3 miles east of Lake Champlain, and 23 miles north by east of Burlington. St. Albans is chiefly built upon an elevated plain. Its public buildings are well and tastefully built. The leading manufactories are car, iron, steel and marble works. Several branches of the Vermont Central railroad unite at St. Albans. The population of the place in 1880 was 7,195.

835

It was the duty of the ancient Hebrew scribes to keep all records of the kingdom.

836

There is no better squash than the Hubbard.

837

Soap was first used by the Greeks.

838

Many of the present laws in regard to shipping were made more than 1000 years B. C.

839

There are double stars as well as single.

840

The area of Sweden is 170,979 square miles. The northern half of the country slopes southeast, facing the gulf. West of the coast it gradually becomes hilly and mountainous. The southern part of the country is quite fertile; and nearly four fifths of it is covered with valuable forests. Woolen goods and lumber are the leading manufactures. Iron and copper are mined in the southern part. The heavier grains and fruits are raised in Sweden. The population of the country in 1884 was 4,643,128.

841

Shoes were first made by the Egyptians.

842

There is no better soapstone than that quarried at Franklin, New Hampshire.

843

Sandpaper was first made in Paris in 1517.

844

St. Augustine is an important port of entry, and the oldest European settlement in the United States. It is situated 33 miles south-southeast of Jacksonville, Florida. The streets are narrow. In the centre of the town is a fine public square, in which are the custom house and post-office; these are the best buildings of the place. The chief industry of the city is the manufacture of palmetto straw. St. Augustine has both railroad and steamboat connection. The population of the city in 1880 was 2,293.

845

The Italians are the finest sculptors in the world.

846

The starling may be taught to talk a little.

847

Lake St. Clair is 30 miles long.

848

Common solder is made by mixing two parts of lead and one of block tin.

849

Joseph Jenks of Lynn, Mass., made the first scythe in America in the year 1646.

850

Sicily is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. Its area is 11,201 square miles.

851

St. John, New Brunswick, lies on the north bank of the St. John river, 130 miles north-northwest of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Its streets are very wide and pleasant. The buildings, both public and private, are very fine. Saw and planing mills with ship-building make up the chief enterprises of the place. St. John has communication with the principal cities of the United States.

852

Sodom was destroyed in the year 1897 B. C.

853

The St. Lawrence river is 750 miles long, from Lake Ontario to the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles.

854

Small-pox is one of the oldest diseases on record.

855

The area of Spain is about 197,767 square miles. The surface of the country changes very quickly from plain to hill, and from hill to mountain. Spain is particularly rich in minerals; silver, coal and iron are the leading ones. The chief manufactures are woolen and linen goods, porcelain and iron and earthen ware. In 1884 Spain had a population of 16,958,178.

856

The somnambulist will do things while asleep that he cannot do while awake.

857

Strawberries, of which there are numerous varieties, have been cultivated since 1483.

858

Ann Eliza Seton, founder of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, was born in New York, August 28, 1774, and died in Emmitsburg, Maryland, January 14, 1821.

859

The speaker of the House of Representatives cannot vote except in case of a tie.

860

St. Louis is the largest and finest city in the state of Missouri. It lies upon the right bank of the Mis-

Mississippi. Its streets are wide and are lined with splendid buildings. The place is rightly named when it is called the Gem city. The chief manufacture is flour. The city is a large commercial centre; it is also one of the leading railroad junctions of the West. In 1880 its population was 350,518; in 1886 estimated at 400,000.

861

There is no better sand for pottery than that found in the District of Columbia.

862

The Seven Years war began in 1756 and ended in 1763.

863

The old Roman senate was composed of 100 men.

864

The first stoves were made in 1713.

865

Savannah, Georgia, lies upon the right bank of the Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth. It is built on a sandy plain. The streets are broad and shady. The finest public buildings are the court house and custom house. The leading industries of the place are the lumber trade and ship building. Savannah is reached by both rail and boat. Its population in 1880 was 30,700.

866

Spectacles were invented about 1285 A. D.

867

The manufacture of silk began in China in the year 2600 B. C.

868

The first sewing machine was made by Elias Howe in 1846.

869

The first steamboat voyage was made by the inventor, Robert Fulton, and a small party of friends, between New York and Albany. — They started from the former city upon the morning of Friday, August 14, 1807. The trip of 150 miles was made in 35 hours.

870

Southampton is a lively seaport of Hampshire, England; its population in 1884 was 60,235.

871

The Suez canal, one of the greatest engineering triumphs of our age, is 100 miles in length.

872

Saratoga is one of the most noted watering places in the world.

873

There are 100 different bands of Shakers.

874

The Segura river is over 150 miles long.

875

Switzerland is a small inland country of Europe. Its entire area is only 15,892 square miles. The surface of Switzerland is more broken and mountainous than any other part of Europe. The country has splendid scenery, indeed it is considered by some travellers to be finer than in any other part of the known world. The climate varies according to the location of the different places. The country is particularly rich in minerals; copper, iron and nickel are largely mined; marble and other valuable stones are abundant. The leading manufactures are watches, jewelry and cotton goods. Switzerland has a very varied vegetation, and agricultural pursuits are everywhere carried on with great industry. Its population in 1884 was 2,792,264.

876

Satin wood is getting very scarce.

877

A vast number of screws are manufactured in Florence, Mass.

878

The bite of a black spider sometimes proves fatal.

879

Steel can be made by adding carbon to iron.

880

San Francisco, California, is the leading commercial city on the American coast of the Pacific Ocean. The streets are straight and broad, crossing each other at right angles. San Francisco is noted for the beauty of its residences. The manufactures of the city are mostly silk, woolen goods and carriages. The population in 1880 was 233,959.

881

New Orleans was one of the leading slave markets.

882

The sandpiper lays eight eggs.

883

Salt Lake City lies about 22 miles from Great Salt Lake. Great care was taken in selecting the site for this beautiful city. The streets are 128 feet wide. The buildings are mostly of unburnt sun-dried brick. The houses are mostly one story in height. The best public buildings are the city hall and Mor-

mon temple. In 1880 the population of Salt Lake City was 20,768.

884

Our best salt is English.

885

The Salmon is liked by many people better than any other kind of fish.

886

The diameter of the sun is about 850,000 miles.

887

The silk worm is about three inches long, and of a light green color.

888

The stereoscope was invented by Professor Elliott of Edinburg in 1834.

889

Nothing like the excitement occasioned by the Salem witchcraft of 1691 and 1692 has since been known in Essex county, Massachusetts.

890

Stereotyping was invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburg, Scotland, in 1731.

891

Silver was the second metal used.

892

Stockholm is a grand old city. Its population in 1884 was 205,129.

893

At 28 minutes past 4 on the morning of April 12, 1861, the first gun of the Rebellion was fired, at the siege of Fort Sumpter.

894

St. Paul, Minn., lies upon both sides of the Mississippi river. The city is built on a bluff 80 feet above the river. It is one of the prettiest laid-out cities of the West. Its principal public buildings are the capitol and custom house. St. Paul is the great commercial centre and railroad junction of Minnesota. In 1880 its population was 41,473, now estimated at about 150,000.

895

There is no better slate than that quarried in Virginia.

896

Stockings were first worn by the Romans.

897

There are no skunks in the old world.

898

Many stones owe their origin to organic substances.

899

The first sugar mill in the United States was built near New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1758.

900

The first iron-clad steamer was built about 1830.

901

St. Petersburg lies at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. Its area is 42 square miles. It is built upon a plain. Its streets are wide and pleasant. The public buildings, particularly the cathedrals, are elegant. The city is largely engaged in manufacture. The population in 1884 was 929,100.

902

Mt. Skiddaw, near Keswick, Cumberland, England, is 3022 feet high.

903

The human skeleton contains 208 bones besides the teeth.

904

Skates are of English origin; they were first made in London in 1155.

905

Sing Sing prison is 448 feet long and 44 feet wide.

906

T. Dewitt Talmage was born at Bounbrook, New York, January 7, 1832.

907

The tambourine is one of the oldest musical instruments known.

908

The first tent ever pitched upon a battle field was that of Louis XIV. of France.

909

Turnip contains 92 per cent. of water.

910

Tybee island lies at the mouth of the Savannah river, and is six miles long and three miles wide.

911

The Tennessee river is 800 miles long.

912

Tapestry was first made in 850 B. C.

913

Thanksgiving Day has been observed since 1621.

914

Taxes have been collected since the earliest times.

915

The surface of Texas varies considerably. Its coast line is low and level. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of grain and fruits. The centre of the state is a high and rolling prairie. The remainder is a huge table land. Texas is rich in minerals; coal, iron, copper, salt and lead are the chief. The climate is very fine. The soil of Texas when taken as a whole is very rich. The chief crops are cotton, sugar cane and tobacco. Vast amounts of fruits are also produced. The area is 262,290 square miles. The population in 1880 was 1,591,749.

916

Zachary Taylor was born in Orange county, Virginia, November 24, 1784, and died in Washington, D. C., July 9, 1850.

917

The tarantula is from 1 1-2 inches to 2 1-2 inches long, and of an ashy brown color.

918

In old times type was made by the printer who used it.

919

A good type setter will set 6000 ems in a day.

920

The first type-setting machine was patented by Dr. Church in 1820.

921

On the night of December 16, 1772, three cargoes of tea were thrown into Boston harbor by the Boston Tea Party.

922

The tomato is a native of the tropics.

923

The first Teachers' Institute was held in the state of Connecticut in 1839.

924

The electric telegraph was invented by Professor Samuel F. B. Morse in 1832.

925

The oldest telegraph line in the United States is that running between Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C., a distance of 38 miles.

926

The first telegraphic dispatch was the simple exclamation, "What has God wrought."

927

Turkey embraces large territory in Europe, Asia

and Africa. Turkey in Europe is quite diversified. It has high mountain chains running along its southern and eastern shores; between these are fertile plains and rich valleys. A large part of European Turkey is covered with valuable forests. The central part of Asiatic Turkey is made up of high plateaus covered with salt marshes and lakes. Considerable attention is paid to agriculture and manufacturing throughout Asiatic Turkey. The area of the whole Turkish empire is 2,402,522 square miles, and its population is about 18,410,000.

928

The first tobacco for American market came from Jamestown, Virginia, in 1616.

929

The invention of the telescope has been credited to both Zachariah Jansen and Hans Lippersheim about 1610.

930

Theatres are of Chinese origin.

931

But little attention was paid to the science of theology until the year 1125.

932

Trenton, New Jersey, lies on the left bank of the Delaware river, 33 miles northeast of Philadelphia,

and 57 miles southwest of New York. The city is regularly laid out. Its finest public buildings are the capitol and court house. Trenton has a good railroad communication with the leading cities of the United States. The chief manufacture of the place is pottery. Its population in 1880 was 29,910, now estimated at 34,386.

933

The telephone was invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1877.

934

There is no better tin than that taken from the mines of Great Britain.

935

President John Tyler was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and died in Richmond, Virginia, January 17, 1862.

936

The first temperance society in the United States was formed at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1798.

937

The state of Tennessee is best described in three divisions, eastern, middle and western. The eastern is mountainous; the middle is broken and rolling; the western is low and level. The mineral deposits of the state are very valuable; they consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc and salt. Middle and western

Tennessee offer great inducements to agriculturists. Wheat, corn, oats and tobacco are the chief crops. The leading manufactures of the state are cotton and woolen goods, and hardware. The area of the state is about 41,750 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 1,542,359.

938

The invention of the thermometer is credited to several different persons, among others, to Drebbel Sanatorius in 1609.

939

The Thirty Years war began in 1618 and ended in 1648.

940

The first threshing machine was invented in 1744.

941

The Umbre river in Africa is 357 miles long.

942

Umbrellas were first used in China.

943

The umbrella bird lives entirely upon fish.

944

The planet of Uranus is only 1,753,869,000 miles from the sun.

945

Mount Uncampahgre in Colorado is 14,540 feet high.

946

The city of Utica, New York, lies on the south bank of the Mohawk river, 93 miles northwest by west of Albany. The place is well laid out. Genesee street is the principal one of the city. The best public buildings in the place are the city hall and public library. Utica is largely engaged in manufactures, they consist chiefly of engines, machinery, iron and brass castings. Three lines of railroad and two canals pass through the place. The population of the city in 1880 was 33,913.

947

The Umpqua river in Oregon is 200 miles long.

948

The area of the United States is nearly 4,000,000 square miles. Look north, look south, look east, look west, search every nook and corner of the globe, and you will not find a more prosperous country, empire or republic than the United States. Its lands produce more, its mineral deposits are richer and more plentiful, its manufactures more numerous and larger, its educational and charitable institutions are finer and of a higher order than any other country in

the world. The population of the United States in 1880 was 50,155,783.

949

The University of Paris is one of the oldest and finest in the world.

950

Utah is one of the most important territories. Its area is 82,190 square miles. A considerable portion of Utah is mountainous. A large amount of gold, silver, iron, copper and lead is mined in Utah. The land is better adapted to grazing than agriculture. The population of the territory in 1880 was 143,963.

951

The highest elevation of the Ural mountains is nearly 5400 feet.

952

Martin Van Buren was born in Kinderhook, New York, December, 5, 1782, and died there July 24, 1862

953

Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, was chartered in 1872.

954

The velocipede was invented by Carl Van Drais in 1817.

955

There are no horses in Venice excepting a few old

plugs that can be seen by any one paying the trifling sum of 25 cents.

956

The area of the state of Vermont is 9136 square miles. Its surface, which is for the most part hilly and mountainous, is better adapted to grazing than agriculture, although good crops of oats, barley, rye and potatoes are raised. Great attention is given throughout the state to the raising of live stock. Woolen goods and leather are the leading manufactures of Vermont. The population of the state in 1880 was 332,286.

957

The planet of Venus is about 60,000,000 miles from the sun.

958

Vienna is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. Its population in 1881 was 1,103,857.

959

There were 190 Union men killed in the siege of Vicksburg, January 1, 1861.

960

The surface of the state of Virginia is greatly diversified, some parts being level, some hilly, and others mountainous. The forests of the state are heavy and valuable; they consist of every variety common to that latitude. The mineral wealth of

Virginia is very large ; iron, lead, zine, copper, sulphur, coal and salt are mined. The soil which is very rich and fertile yields abundant crops of grass, grain, tobacco and fruit. The leading manufactures of the state are flour, prepared tobacco, and the products of the cotton mills and iron foundries. The area of the state of Virginia is 40,125 square miles. Its population in 1880 was 1,512,565.

961

The violin first appeared in its present form in 1501.

962

Vassar College was opened in 1865.

963

George Washington was born in West Moreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, December 14, 1799.

964

The flesh of the walrus is highly prized as an article of food.

965

More than four fifths of the earth's surface is water.

966

The White House at Washington, D. C., is 170 feet

long, and 86 feet wide, and two stories high. It is built of Virginia freestone. Its total cost was \$333,207.

967

Washington territory has an area of 66,880 square miles. Its eastern part is made up of plateaus, and the western part of mountains and hills which yield large crops of cereals. A considerable portion of the state however is better adapted to grazing than agriculture. The chief manufactories are cotton, woolen and silk works. The territory has its full share of minerals; gold and coal are the chief. In 1880 its population was 75,116, in 1885, 175,000.

968

Williams College was opened October 20, 1791.

969

The city of Worcester, Mass., on the Boston & Albany railroad is 40 miles southwest of Boston. The streets are broad and pleasant; Main street is the principal one for business. The business blocks and houses are mostly of brick. The finest public buildings are the two county court houses, jail, city hall, high school, Mechanics hall and Union depot. Worcester is an important railroad junction. Its manufactures are so varied that it is almost impossible to mention an article that they do not embrace. In 1880 its population was 58,291.

970

Greece was the first country in which weaving was learned.

971

Wales is 136 miles long and an average of 75 miles wide. Its surface is almost all rough and mountainous. Wales is very rich in minerals; copper, lead and iron are the chief, although coal is also mined. The soil of the country is very fertile. The chief crops are wheat, rye and barley. Foundries and smelting works are the leading manufactories.

972

The city of Washington lies on the left bank of the Potomac river, 38 miles southwest of Baltimore, and 226 miles southwest of New York. The city was laid out under the general supervision of General George Washington. Its streets as a whole are among the finest, and its buildings both public and private are among the best in the world. The population of the National Capital in 1880 was 147,293.

973

The area of Wisconsin is 54,450 square miles. In 1880 its population was 1,315,497. The state abounds in beautiful scenery. The surface is high and rolling and has a general slope to the southeast. Its soil is rich and fertile, and yields fine crops of grains and vegetables. The forests of Wisconsin are vast and

valuable. Its leading manufactures are boots, shoes and carriages.

974

The Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, is the oldest Methodist college in the United States. It was opened September, 1831.

975

Watches have been tick, tick, ticking since 1310.

976

Wyoming territory has an area of 97,575 square miles. It is the most mountainous section of country upon the American continent, and its scenery is grand beyond description. The territory is rich in minerals, the chief being iron, coal, lead and copper. The chief industry of the territory is stock raising. Very little attention has, as yet, been paid to agriculture or manufactures. In 1880 the population was 20,789.

977

A fully grown male whale is from 60 to 70 feet long.

978

The area of West Virginia is 24,645 square miles. Its surface is, for the most part, mountainous. Its soil is very rich and is finely adapted to agriculture and grazing. Corn, wheat and tobacco are the chief

crops. Coal, iron and salt are the chief minerals. About one half of the state is covered with valuable forests. Agricultural tools are the leading manufacture. The scenery throughout the state is very fine.

979

The origin of wheat is not known, but it was raised in China 2700 B. C.

980

Windsor castle was built by William The Conqueror.

981

Xenia College was ineorporated in 1850.

982

Xenophon stood at the head of the Athenian historians of his time.

983

Xerxes reigned in Persia from 485 to 465 B. C.

984

Ylue was first obtained in a perfeet state from coal by naphtha in 1863.

985

The first eommencement at Yale College was held September 13, 1702.

986

The Yenisei river is about 2500 miles long.

987

A good yeast can be easily made from potatoes.

988

Yellow fever causes more than one half of the deaths which arise from contagious diseases.

989

The yellow thrush is a fine singer.

990

Brigham Young was born at Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, and died August 19, 1877.

991

American naturalists will always reverence the name of Chas. B. Young.

992

Zebras are almost never found singly but in large herds.

993

The emperor Zena ruled over Persia from A. D. 174 to 225.

994

There are some 50,000,000 pounds of zinc used in the United States yearly.

985

Mount Zion is 3000 feet high.

996

John Ziska was a leading missionary of his day.

997

Zips is one of the finest counties of Hungary.

998

Zhitomir is one of the largest and liveliest cities of southwestern Russia.

999

Zurich is one of the prettiest lakes in Switzerland. It is 25 miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

1000

There are few metals used for more purposes than zinc.

THE END.

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